

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Monday, December 6, 1993

No. 34,453

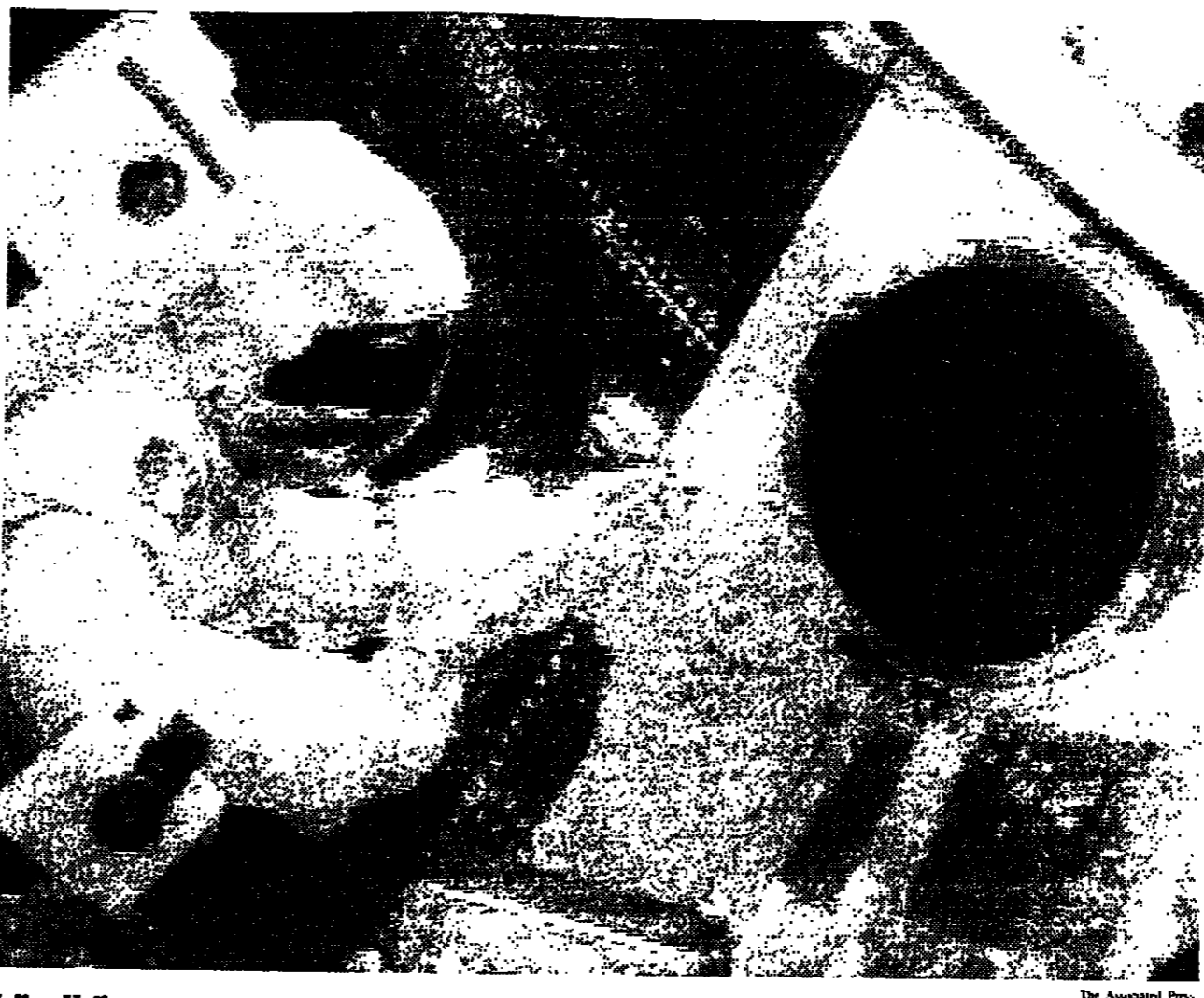
Crucial Space Mission Gets Off to a Good Start

First Repairs to Telescope Succeed, Giving NASA a Boost of Confidence

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — An astronomer and a former surgeon climbed into the innards of the Hubble Space Telescope on Sunday and restored its weakened central nervous system to health during the mission's first space walk, the second longest in shuttle history. "I love it, I just love it," Story Musgrave, 58, exulted at one point in the operation. Mr. Musgrave, whose degrees include one in medicine, and the astronomer Jeffrey Hoffman won two ovations from relieved controllers here, first when they installed new backup gyroscopes, critical to ensuring control of the telescope's motion, and again when they improvised a way to force closed a misaligned protective door over the gyroscope housing when ground managers were about to give up on it. "Jeff and Story definitely earned their Dr. Goodwrench certificates today," said the Hubble senior project scientist, Dave Leckrone. The second EVA (Extra-Vehicular Activity) team, Kathryn Thornton and Tom Akers, were to exit the shuttle airlock before midnight on Sunday to tackle the next big job — installation of new 39-foot (12-meter) solar power wings to replace the jittery old ones. After Mr. Musgrave and Mr. Hoffman had

gone inside following the 7 hours and 54 minutes of nonstop work, the last item on Sunday morning's agenda was to roll up the old solar wings like window shades to be disconnected and stowed. When controllers sent remote commands, the first one eventually wound itself up, but the second, damaged during three and a half years in space, rolled as far as the bent place and jammed — a contingency that mission planners had predicted and rehearsed. They had cleared management channels in advance to allow for a quick decision to junk the arrays. Accordingly, early Monday, Miss Thornton is to ride the shuttle's 50-foot robot arm high above the cargo bay carrying the array over her head and releasing it. The shuttle will then fire its jets to back gently away from the ruined wing, which will re-enter Earth's atmosphere in about a year and burn up, Mr. Leckrone said. Before the flight, mission managers had said their major worry was that they might have to waste time wrestling with the old arrays. Built in Bristol, England, for the European Space Agency, they are being replaced because they have a design defect that causes them to flap as they move in and out of Earth's shadow, producing a jitter in the telescope. Ground controllers at Goddard



Jeffrey Hoffman, on a spacewalk, using a power wrench on Sunday to loosen bolts on an access door to the Hubble Space Telescope.

See SPACE, Page 3

France Moves To Dampen Rising Hopes Of Trade Deal

'Excessive Optimism' Reigns, Official Says, On Eve of EC-U.S. Talks

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — France said Sunday that "excessive optimism" had emerged in recent days over a successful conclusion of world trade talks, underlining that problems remain on the eve of decisive negotiations between the European Community and the United States. The statement, made by Budget Minister Nicolas Sarkozy, came after hourlong meetings held by Prime Minister Edouard Balladur with the Community's chief trade negotiator, Sir Leon Brittan, and with Peter Sutherland, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Mr. Balladur has in effect staked his political future on insuring that France is not seen to have surrendered in any GATT accord. France views the post as a potential threat to the country's large agricultural sector. The prime minister has therefore become personally involved in the negotiations in recent days, talking by telephone with President Bill Clinton on Friday, writing to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany the same day, and, with critical EC-U.S. talks scheduled for Brussels on Monday, taking the unusual step of holding meetings with Sir Leon and Mr. Sutherland on a Sunday. "The prime minister wants a GATT agreement, but on the condition that it is a good agreement," Mr. Sarkozy said. "Progress has certainly been made, but Mr. Balladur considers that an excessive optimism has reigned in recent days."

That optimism had essentially stemmed from an outline accord on agriculture reached in talks between Sir Leon and Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, on Thursday. The agreement grants important concessions to European and particularly French food and grain exporters in return for better access for a range of American industrial and agricultural products in Europe. Officials close to the negotiations say the outline accord could be worth close to \$700 million to French wheat exporters over the next six years, because it delays cuts in subsidized grain exports agreed upon last year between the Community and the United States in the so-called Blair House accord. In return, they say, the United States would secure steep tariff cuts in products, including wood, paper, fruits, nuts and pork, opening the way for greater U.S. exports to Europe. The United States would also retain the right to export large volumes of corn to Spain and Portugal — a right that had been threatened by Community legislation. Emerging from his meeting with Mr. Balladur, Sir Leon said, "There are a lot of problems still to resolve, but we hope to conclude a final agreement tomorrow." He declined to specify which problems were most nettlesome. Mr. Kantor will be in Brussels for the talks on Monday. The officials said France was still pressing for greater concessions on agricultural issue to insure that the impact of Blair House was diminished or offset. The country wants an agreement on a mechanism that would allow its food and grain exports to increase if world

See GATT, Page 16

U.S. Considers Aiming Missiles at Oceans, Not the Russians

By Michael R. Gordon and Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a largely symbolic move that could also reduce the risk of accidental launches, the Pentagon has drafted a plan to aim America's nuclear arsenal at desolate spots in the open seas, and it is talking with Russian generals about how to put a mutual pledge to "de-target" into effect. Throughout the Cold War, the most pressing question for the strategists at the United States Strategic Command in Omaha, Nebraska, has been how many nuclear warheads to aim at Russia's cities, missile silos and military bases. But for months now, these American military

experts have been working on another top-secret task: figuring out how to aim the hundreds of missiles in America's nuclear arsenal away from Russia. "The idea is that it would come down in the Arctic or North Atlantic, and our main worry would be maybe hitting a bunch of whales," said one senior American general involved in the planning. If a crisis arose, the United States could substitute the Russian targets for the ocean ones. Switching the targets could be done in 15 minutes or less, officials said. The extent of the military's work on detargeting has been kept under wraps for more than a year in the hope that the two sides could work

out the knotty details so that President Bill Clinton could announce it at the January summit meeting in Moscow or at a later diplomatic meeting. "We're trying to build the same kind of trust that we have with other countries," said one senior military officer involved in the planning. "We don't worry about where French or British nuclear missiles are pointed. We're thinking of doing this so we aren't having to sit there on a hair-trigger with the Russians." The idea of reaiming the superpowers' arsenals was first put forward when President Boris N. Yeltsin surprised the Bush administration, and much of the Russian military, by proclaiming in January 1992 that Russian long-range

missiles would no longer be aimed at American cities. Although the Bush administration politely welcomed the sentiment, Mr. Yeltsin's statement was taken at something less than face value by experts in Moscow and Washington. Alexei Arbatov, a Russian arms-control specialist with contacts in Russia's Strategic Rocket Forces, said the Russian military had not changed its targeting practices. But while Mr. Yeltsin's initiative was dismissed by the Russian military, the Strategic Air Command in Omaha, which controls the American long-range nuclear arsenal, began to explore the idea in the summer of 1992. The command is headed by General Lee

Butler. He assigned much of the detargeting planning to Major General Robert E. Linhard, an air force officer who the commands director of plans and policy, who worked on arms control issues for the National Security Council during the Reagan administration. To develop some arms-control measures, military officials went through a brainstorming exercise, identifying about three dozen options. Some of the options were relatively modest, such as ways to ease uncertainties about how each nation conduct nuclear drills. Others, such as removing nuclear warheads from most missiles and storing, went beyond steps most gen-

See AIM, Page 7

Klosk Bomb Wounds Vienna Mayor

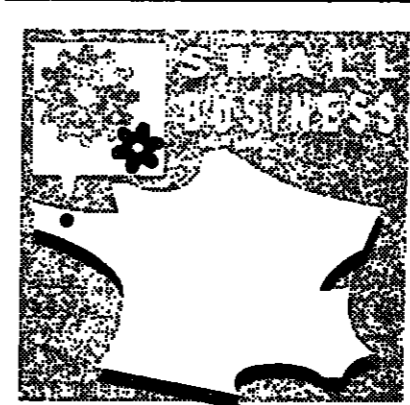
VIENNA (Combined Dispatches) — Mayor Helmut Zilk, one of Austria's most outspoken proponents of minority rights, was seriously wounded by a letter bomb on Sunday. It was the fifth letter-bomb attack in three days. A sixth letter bomb addressed to the parliamentary leader of the Austrian Greens Party, Madeleine Petrovic, was intercepted and defused by the police on Sunday, a police spokesman said. Government and police officials have warned that the surge in letter bombs, which began with two attacks on Friday, is linked to rising anti-foreigner sentiment in Austria. All of the recipients have been involved with human-rights issues. The Austria Presse-Agentur and the state-run ORF television network said Mr. Zilk, 66, was wounded by a letter bomb as he was opening his mail at home after returning from a trip to Zurich. Hans Mayr, the city's deputy mayor, said on ORF2 that Mr. Zilk's left arm was wounded in the explosion and that some fingers might have to be amputated. But he said the wounds were not life-threatening. Three people were wounded Friday when the first letter bombs surfaced. On Saturday and Sunday, two letter bombs were detected before they were opened. (AP, Reuters)

Book Review

Page 4



GERMANY'S CUP — Niki Pflüg, Germany's Davis Cup captain, left, embracing Michael Stich on Sunday after Stich beat Richard Fromberg of Australia, winning the cup for Germany for the third time in six years. Germany's Patrick Kühnen is at right. Page 19.



A Frenchman's lifelong passion for kite-flying, combined with marketing and engineering know-how, leads to soaring sales at his Britanny-based company. Page 13.

See GATT, Page 16

Finance Ministers Attack the EC's Huge Job-Creation Program

BRUSSELS — A plan from the executive commission of the European Community for spending up to 124 billion European Currency Units on public works over the next six years to create jobs ran into fierce opposition from EC finance ministers on Sunday. The \$138 billion plan is the centerpiece of the commission's White Paper on jobs and growth that was formally approved by the EC executive body earlier Sunday and will go to Community leaders at a meeting on Friday. Economic Affairs Commissioner Henning Christophersen stressed that only about 7 billion Ecu of annual proposed spending of 20.6 billion Ecu was new money. All the rest was already earmarked for road, rail and information systems under various headings in the bloc's budget.

But Mr. Christophersen failed to convince the ministers. "We have objections of principle against such a credit program," the German finance minister, Theo Waigel, told reporters during a special meeting with his European Community counterparts to discuss a separate but similar document laying out guidelines for EC nations to lift themselves out of recession. He added that the White Paper proposal would mean additional strain on capital markets and would counteract all efforts to bring down budget deficits. Kenneth Clarke of Britain and Wim Kok of the Netherlands also voiced concern at the proposed spending, although they admitted that they had not had time to study it in detail. But the French economics minister, Edmond

Alphandéry, supported the investment plan. "We want Europe to give an ambitious and credible signal," he said. Mr. Christophersen said the idea behind the new money, which could be raised through some kind of bond, was that the commission would allow governments and companies to

See JOBS, Page 16

Voters Deal a Blow to Kohl

Chancellor's Party Rebuffed in East

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

POTS DAM, Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union suffered a major electoral setback on Sunday, adding to a sudden series of reverses and throwing his government into a serious political crisis.

Ex-Communists Triumph in Italy

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — After decades in opposition, candidates and alliances backed by Italy's former Communists picked up a string of narrow victories in municipal elections Sunday, repulsing a major challenge by neo-fascists and other conservatives, according to independent exit polls.

The loss came in the Eastern state of Brandenburg, the largest of the five states carved out of the former East Germany.

About 36 percent of voters backed the Social Democrats, the party that leads the opposition to Mr. Kohl in Bonn.

The Christian Democrats mustered only 20 percent, a drop of more than one-third from their showing in the last local election, held shortly after the collapse of Communist rule. They did not even manage to maintain their position as the second-strongest party in

The results in mayoral run-off votes from Naples to Venice seemed certain to bolster assertions by the ex-Communist Democratic Party of the Left that it now represents the political mainstream, filling the vacuum created by the disgrace of Italy's scandal-tainted political elite.

"Now we can prepare to win the battle for national government," declared Achille Occhetto, the leader of the Democratic Party of the Left, after the exit poll showed his party

See GERMANY, Page 7

See ITALY, Page 7

Bet on It: Gambling Is a High-Growth Industry Across the U.S.

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — The newest perspective on the booming national industry of legalized gambling is now open for business: futuristic virtual-reality rides to soothe the losers' souls, just up the theme-park escalator from acres of the latest video slot machines. Here in the desert where Bugsy Siegel started it all six decades ago as a limited-audience, amoral escapade for high rollers, legalized gambling is displaying its growing mass-entertainment role in grand fashion. Three huge new casinos costing a total of \$2 billion are opening with a new kind of Hollywood star power: a tie-in emphasis on special-effects theme park entertainment. "Did you see that?" asked one distracted loser, Jim Czarniecki, emerging in great delight from one of the new

participatory trompe l'oeil theater entertainments at the mammoth new Luxor casino hotel.

With its replica of Tut's tomb, the glass pyramid-cum-sphinx extravaganza is enough to make the old American connotation of the sinfulness of gambling seem as quaintly distant as the Comestoga wagon.

The sin is indeed gone from the nation's gaming industry, obliterated by the notion of mass entertainment. Fifteen years of extraordinary growth has seen legalized gambling mushroom from just two main casino cities and a handful of state lotteries and racetracks to take root in some form in all the states but Utah and Hawaii, creating some 500,000 jobs.

Americans, unrestrained in their entertainment appetite by the recession, spent \$29.9 billion on legal gambling last year. That was six times what they spent on movie tickets, as

the gambling industry enlarged its share of the nation's entertainment dollar through a dizzying, competitive combination of state lotteries, Indian reservation casinos and riverboat gambling that saw the industry buck the recession with an 11 percent annual growth rate across the last decade.

Of all the factors that rolled back the bias against gambling, the steady growth of mass-market state lotteries may be most influential if least flamboyant in making gambling accepted more as middle-class recreation.

From New Hampshire's first lottery in 1964, elaborate lotteries now are under way in 37 states, raking in 38 cents of every legally wagered dollar.

With new video technology helping increase play, the total tax revenue from the lotteries alone climbed to \$11.45 billion last year, an increase of 12 percent over 1991.

Popular lottery acceptance, recession pressures on state and local budgets and a sudden cascade of casino investments on land and water are the main factors in gambling's growth.

"Americans spend more on leisure and entertainment and gambling has become a significant part of that economy," said Paul Dvornin, publisher and editor of Gambling & Wagering Business magazine.

In that metamorphosis, no factor has been more noticeable than the shift in morality issues in American politics, which, while coming to focus on abortion more, has spared gambling the fulmination and denunciation of the past.

"Helping this change in attitude is the fact that two of society's moral arbiters and most outspoken critics of

See GAMBLE, Page 3

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Armenia.....700 CFA	Qatar.....11.20 FF
Comoros.....700 CFA	Romania.....11.20 FF
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
France.....9.00 FF	Senegal.....480 CFA
Gabon.....280 CFA	Spain.....200 Ptas
Greece.....280 Dr.	Tunisia.....1.00 Din
Ivory Coast.....540 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 10,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....A.S.D 10 Dirh
Lebanon.....U.S\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Q & A: 'Very Encouraged' by South Africa, Brown Says

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown completed a six-day trade and investment mission to South Africa last week, the highest-level U.S. government contact with that country in at least two decades. He was accompanied by executives from Apple Computer, ARCO Chemical, AT&T-NCR, IBM, Lehman Brothers, Pratt & Whitney and Time Warner. In addition to meeting black and white business leaders, Mr. Brown conferred with President Frederik W. de Klerk, Foreign Minister R. F. Botha, Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, head of the Zulu-based of the Inkatha Freedom Party. On his return, Mr. Brown spoke in Washington with Paul F. Horvitz of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What were your personal impressions of the political climate in South Africa?

A. I was very encouraged by what we saw. There's a can-do attitude that basically convinces one that South Africans have made up their mind about the inevitability of change, and that they have made up their mind that they can't miss this opportunity. They have to make it happen. Obviously, violence has to be curtailed, and I

expressed to President de Klerk that this really is the role of the state as much as anyone. The government has a real responsibility to deal with the situation of violence. Much of it is not political, and certainly the government has a role there. But it's a delicate balance.

Q. How does your impression of the political climate translate into the business risk for investors? Would you tell a CEO to wait until after the April multiracial elections?

A. I would say they ought to start examining opportunities now. I think a lot of the companies that were with us are making business decisions now. And I think our mission had a profound impact on the climate. Press attention there was really quite extraordinary. We signed an agreement to provide companies with political risk insurance through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Q. Should investment be targeted at black-owned businesses or at the general business establishment?

A. I think we have an obligation to really focus on assisting economic development in black South Africa, and I also happen to think that that is going to be a key to future stability in South Africa. Something has got to be done about the income disparity and the standard-of-living disparity between blacks and whites in South Africa. There is an entrepreneurial spirit among black South Africans, but without

access, without the ability to enter the marketplace, the entrepreneurial spirit just leads to greater frustration.

I had breakfast one morning with the captains of industry, the major publicly owned and privately owned South African corporations. I think the one thing we can do, and one of the things we were successful in doing, is bringing some black and white South African business people together who, strange as it might seem, had not had contact, many of them. Our visit became a vehicle for that contact.

Q. What did the South Africans say they need most in the commerce and investment areas?

A. I think they are almost overwhelmed with joy at being accepted in the international community and being reached out to. There's a sense of momentum, which is one of our purposes. I think President de Klerk realizes that in order for there to be real stability in his nation over the long term, they have got to do something about economic development among black South Africans.

Q. Did you carry any messages from President Clinton to the South African leadership?

A. I carried a personal message from President Clinton to President de Klerk and one to Mr. Mandela. They were messages of encouragement, generally.

Q. Was there a point you tried to stress in your meetings with Chief Buthelezi?

A. I was trying to stress the importance of his participation and Inkatha's participation in the election process.

Q. What was your sense of the outcome of that meeting?

A. I'm not sure. I think he's in a personal struggle now, trying to make a judgment about what he should do, how he should respond. I think he's feeling somewhat unappreciated. We would hope that he would participate fully in the election process.

Q. Based on your trip, what would you tell President Clinton about conditions in South Africa?

A. I would say that I am more convinced than ever of the extraordinary economic potential of South Africa. I think it can have a great impact on all of southern Africa and indeed on the economic future of the entire African continent.

Our strategy generally is going to be one of targeting areas of the world in which we can have the most impact in generating economic growth, because obviously our goal is the growth in our own economy and the creation of jobs in America. The principal way we are going to be able to do that in the future is by increasing exports.

Ex-Leader's Silence On Military Rule Puzzles Nigerians

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

LAGOS — Nearly two weeks after the coup that brought General Sani Abacha to power, there still has not been a clear statement by Moshhood K.O. Abiola about whether he supports or plans to oppose the country's newest military rulers.

Mr. Abiola, who is presumed to have won last June's presidential election, has been uncharacteristically reticent when asked to comment on the military's renewed grip on power.

Mr. Abiola went to Britain a week ago, leaving many of his closest friends and advisers puzzled by his behavior.

The June 12 election was intended to return Nigeria to democracy, but the retired General Ibrahim Babangida, the military ruler that General Abacha replaced in the coup, declared the results void.

Since then, Mr. Abiola has loudly insisted that he is Nigeria's democratically elected leader and has begun an aggressive campaign in the courts to overturn General Babangida's decree.

Mr. Abiola's lack of candor is especially striking given his well-publicized monthlong summer tour to several European capitals and to Washington, where he asked Nigeria's traditional allies and aid donors to impose sanctions against the country's military leaders.

He argued then that the military's iron grip over virtually every aspect of politics was inherently undemocratic and potentially explosive, given Nigeria's long-simmering ethnic and religious rivalries.

Mr. Abiola received widespread encouragement from Western politicians, particularly the Congressional Black Caucus in the United States.

"We are obviously disappointed that the leader of the June 12th process has not been as forthcoming as one would think he should be," said Olufa Abukuba, president of the Civil Liberties Organization, a Lagos-based pro-democracy group.

"Abiola's surrender. Why?" asked a front-page headline in The African Guardian, Nigeria's largest weekly. The article described how Mr. Abiola has bickered with pro-democracy leaders over whether it was still worth fighting the military over its decision to annul the June 12th elections.

According to another account that appeared in some newspapers here, Mr. Abiola had secretly plotted with General Abacha to overthrow the interim, military-backed government of Ernest Shonekan.

Russian Woman Killed in Algeria

ALGIERS — A Russian woman was shot and killed and a bus used by Russian soldiers was attacked on Sunday, the day after an Italian businessman was shot and wounded, apparently in an escalation of violence aimed at foreigners.

The Russian woman, Larissa Ayadi, was doing her morning shopping in Diar el-Afria, a suburb of Algiers, when she was shot twice in the head and chest by a pistol equipped with a silencer, according to witnesses and the Russian Embassy.

Mrs. Ayadi, who was married to an Algerian and had lived in Algeria for several years, died at the military hospital in Ain Naadja.

It was the same hospital where Agnello Castaldo, 43, an Italian businessman, was being treated after being shot in the face outside his home in another nearby suburb Saturday morning. Hospital officials said his life was not in danger.

Later Sunday, a bus used to transport Russian military advisers was raked by machine-gun fire from an unidentified quarter in Reghaia, 35 kilometers (22 miles) east of the capital, according to the Russian Embassy. The bus was empty except for its Algerian driver, who was slightly wounded.

On Thursday a Spanish businessman was killed about 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of Algiers, the eighth foreigner killed since Sept. 23, when two French surveyors were murdered, and the first since a militant Muslim organization, the Armed Islamic Group, said last month it would begin killing foreigners who stayed in Algeria after Nov. 30.

Last year, the five-member ruling State Council, a military-backed junta, canceled parliamentary elections that Muslim fundamentalists were winning, ordered a martial-law-like state of emergency, banned the fundamentalists' party and arrested hundreds.

Muslim radicals have widened their targets from security forces and politicians to intellectuals and foreigners.

Many expatriates, particularly women and children, have left Algeria. Those who remain are taking special security precautions such as varying their daily routines and hiring bodyguards.



Emotions Run High in Gabon's First Multiparty Presidential Election

Policemen in Libreville evacuating a woman who fainted Sunday while waiting to cast her ballot in Gabon's first multiparty presidential election. Elsewhere in the capital, opposition demonstrators stoned police and set up barricades. But the vote, a referendum on President Omar Bongo's 26-year rule, was reported peaceful in other areas of the central African country.

Russia Premier Cancels Trip
Agence France-Press

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin of Russia has undergone an emergency operation for kidney stones, forcing cancellation of an official visit to Italy on Monday and Tuesday.

Angola Denies Report of Cease-Fire

LUSAKA, Zambia — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA insisted on Sunday that it had agreed to a cease-fire with the government, but the government in Luanda said that more than two weeks of talks in the Zambian capital of Lusaka had not produced any agreement.

The Angolan news agency ANGOP quoted the government's chief negotiator, Faustino Muteka, as saying, "No understanding was reached." He was speaking on arrival in Luanda from Lusaka.

The agency quoted its sources in Lusaka as saying that there had been "an understanding on some aspects of a ceasefire but not on the practical implications."

UNITA and the government have been at war for most of the time since independence from Portugal in 1975, and the death toll in recent fighting has been up to 1,000 a day.

Somali Mediator to Brief the OAU

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The stalled talks between Somali factions will probably not resume until President Meles Zenawi returns from a separate meeting of African leaders in Egypt. An Ethiopian official said Sunday that Mr. Meles would brief the meeting on efforts to reconcile Somali factions.

The Ethiopian leader, who rounded up the Somali factions for the informal talks, left his guests on their own Sunday and flew to the meeting of 11 members of the Organization of African Unity in Cairo. It begins Monday.

The OAU meeting is being held in Cairo because President Hosni Mubarak is the current chairman.

Mr. Meles was playing host to informal talks for the leaders of 16 Somali factions.

Give the IHT as a gift and give yourself a gift as well!

Choose between these two magnificent Oxford Illustrated Encyclopedias.

OXFORD INVENTION AND TECHNOLOGY

Take advantage of our special gift rate:

44% off the cover price!

A subscription to the IHT is an ideal year-long gift for a friend or business acquaintance — especially at our special gift rate of up to 44% off the cover price.

For each six or twelve-month gift subscription that you order we will send you one of the Oxford Encyclopedias illustrated above — absolutely free.

Special bonus for current subscribers

We will extend your own subscription by one week for each month's gift subscription you order. For example, if you order two one-year gift subscriptions, your own subscription will automatically be extended by 24 weeks.

And, of course, we will send the new subscriber a handsome card, signed as you specify, announcing your gift.

Subscribe yourself

If you are not already an IHT subscriber, you can also take advantage of this special gift offer. In addition to your subscription you will receive the Oxford Encyclopedia of your choice — free.

Just complete the coupon below and send (or fax) us a copy for each order. And leave the rest to us.

Call us toll-free in

AUSTRIA: 0660 8155 11 | VIENNA: 0660 2703
BELGIUM: 079 11 5536 | SWITZERLAND: 155 37 57
FRANCE: 05 47 157 | THE NETHERLANDS: 06 022 5158
GERMANY: 0190 48535 | UNITED KINGDOM: 0200 89 2965

Cover Price	12 months (12 issues)	24 months (24 issues)
Adults	6,000	3,300
Business	14,000	7,700
Executive	3,400	1,900
Family	2,400	1,300
Gift	1,500	1,270
Student	700	385
Young Adult	210	115
Child	75,000	41,000
Infant	230	125
Library	500,000	275,000
Corporate	14,000	7,700
Special	270	420
Novels	3,500	1,900
Foreign	47,000	26,000
Sea	48,000	26,500
Specialist	55,000	27,500
Specialist (UK)	3,100	1,700
Specialist (US)	3,500	1,900
Specialist (EU)	610	335
Specialist (Japan)	630	345
Specialist (Australia)	780	430
Specialist (Canada)	900	495

Please indicate which gift subscription term you prefer and fill in the recipient's name and complete address. 12 months. 24 months.

Please check here if you prefer to send the free Oxford Encyclopedia to the recipient. My choice is: Peoples and Cultures. Invention and Technology.

Recipient's Name: _____
Address: _____
City/Code/Country: _____

My name as it should appear on the gift card: _____
Address: _____
City/Code/Country: _____

My subscription amount number: _____

My check or money order is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

Please charge my credit card:
 Access American Express Eurocard Diners MasterCard Visa

Credit card changes will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.

Card No. _____
Exp. Date _____ Signature _____

For business orders, please indicate your VAT number: _____ (IHT VAT number: FR7329211261)

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-Cadex, France. Fax: 33 1 46 37 06 31 • Tel: 33 1 46 37 03 61.

Herald Tribune 6-12-93

MONTRE BOULO LOUIS CARTIER.
L'ART D'ETRE UNIQUE.

Cartier
JOAILLIERS DEPUIS 1847

33 rue de la Paix - 33 (1) 42 61 58 56 - London: 175/176, New Bond Street - 44 (71) 493 69 62
1 (212) 753 01 11 - Geneva: 35, rue du Rhône - 41 (22) 311 81 66 - Milano: Via Montenapoleone, 10 - 39 (2) 7610 15 11
München: Briennersstraße, 12 - 49 (89) 124 851
and one hundred and forty Cartier stores in major cities worldwide.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

China and Russia Act to Avoid Conflicts

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Russia and China plan to sign an agreement next year aimed at preventing inadvertent or dangerous military confrontations between their forces, a diplomat familiar with the plans said.

A Chinese commitment to go ahead with the agreement was given to Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev of Russia during his visit last month, the diplomat said, and marks a further reduction in tension between the former Communist rivals.

Beijing had refused earlier overtures from Moscow on such an agreement, which will probably be signed when Defense Minister Chi Haotian travels to Moscow next year, the diplomat said.

During his visit, General Grachev gave his Chinese counterparts an explanation of Russia's new military doctrine, which includes an announcement that Russia will

abandon a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons in a conflict. American officials were skeptical of the announcement and said the idea of no first use had never been perceived as a policy.

Chinese officials received his explanation without commenting, the diplomat said, but are known to resent Moscow's announcement on the matter at a time when China is a vocal proponent of a no-first-use pledge by countries that possess nuclear weapons.

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a former State Department specialist on Russia and now a fellow at the Brookings Institution, said in Beijing over the weekend that Chinese military officials believed that Russia's announcement of a change in nuclear doctrine was meant as a deterrent to China's large but poorly equipped armed forces.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt said Chinese leaders were worried about long-term stability in Russia and be-

lieved that President Boris N. Yeltsin was a "hegemonist" who, for now, does not have ambitions outside former Soviet territory.

By the same token, Russian officials are concerned about stability in China after the death of Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader, who is 89 and whose health is deteriorating.

As if to emphasize the precarious state of internal affairs in both countries, Prime Minister Li Peng told General Grachev last month that "no matter what changes will take place in Russia and China" in the future, Beijing wants to maintain peace and stability on its borders and good relations with the Russian military, the diplomat said.

Though Russian arms sales to China were not on the agenda for the Grachev visit, the diplomat said Chinese military leaders expressed their desire to make additional purchases of Russian military technology and weapons.

Until Russia and China sign an agreement, the diplomat said, they have agreed to establish a communications channel between the commander of Russia's Far Eastern military district and China's northeastern military commander at Shenyang in Liaoning Province. Deputy commanders from both headquarters will visit each other's forces next year.

China and the former Soviet Union squared off in several major buildups and confrontations in the 1960s and 1970s. But during the Grachev visit, the two sides agreed to inform each other of plans for military maneuvers in border districts and to exchange information on military doctrine and experience.

Both countries will increase the number of military attaches in their embassies in the other's capital, and each December these officials will help plan yearly military exchanges to be approved by the defense ministers.



CARD CARRIER — A Hong Kong sympathizer selling Christmas cards to be sent to two Chinese political prisoners, Wang Junbao (left) and Chen Ziming, now serving 13-year sentences in connection with the 1989 Tiananmen crackdown.

Fears of a 'Nightmare' If North Korea Attacks

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force's senior general has warned that the United States and its allies would be hard-pressed to stop an invasion of South Korea.

General Merrill A. McPeak said that while the United States and South Korea could defeat the North Koreans in an air war, they might not be able to quickly turn back an invasion of Seoul by ground forces. The South Korean capital is only 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of the border between the two countries.

"The worst nightmare," General McPeak said, "is that Seoul would come under attack almost immediately."

His remarks came hours after the president once again urged North Korea to permit outside inspections of its nuclear facilities. While holding out hope that the dispute with North Korea could be resolved, Mr. Clinton said he had asked the Pentagon to prepare military options should diplomatic solutions fail.

Pentagon officials sought to give assurances that no military action was imminent on the Korean Peninsula and that a review of U.S. troop strength in the region was simply that.

Pentagon officials said last week that U.S. military strategists were preparing several scenarios for beefing up forces along the demilitarized zone. No concrete steps have yet been taken, however, General McPeak said.

"We in the air force are doing absolutely nothing that we haven't done day-to-day for the last five years," he said. "We have not sent additional forces and we are not preparing to send additional forces."

Nevertheless, General McPeak, speaking Friday at a session with Washington defense writers, said the new military planning had led Pentagon leaders to come up with a wide array of possible scenarios should war break out.

One option, he said, was a U.S. preemptive strike against North Korea's nuclear facilities. He added, however, that such a step might fail to knock out all of Pyongyang's nuclear arms and could cause potentially deadly radioactive pollution to escape into the air.

General McPeak also said that should the North Koreans forge across the Demilitarized Zone, an attack could result in "a lot of damage" to Seoul.

"I just can't answer whether we could stop them before they get to Seoul or not," he said.

Charge Is Reduced in Singapore Case of Leaked Data

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — The charge against a government official accused of leaking a statistic a few days before its official publication has been reduced from communicating classified information to negligence.

The official, director of the Singapore Monetary Authority's economics section, is on trial, along with the editor and a reporter from Singapore's leading business daily and two stockbrokers, on charges of missing state secrets.

The reduced charge of negligence against the official, Tharman

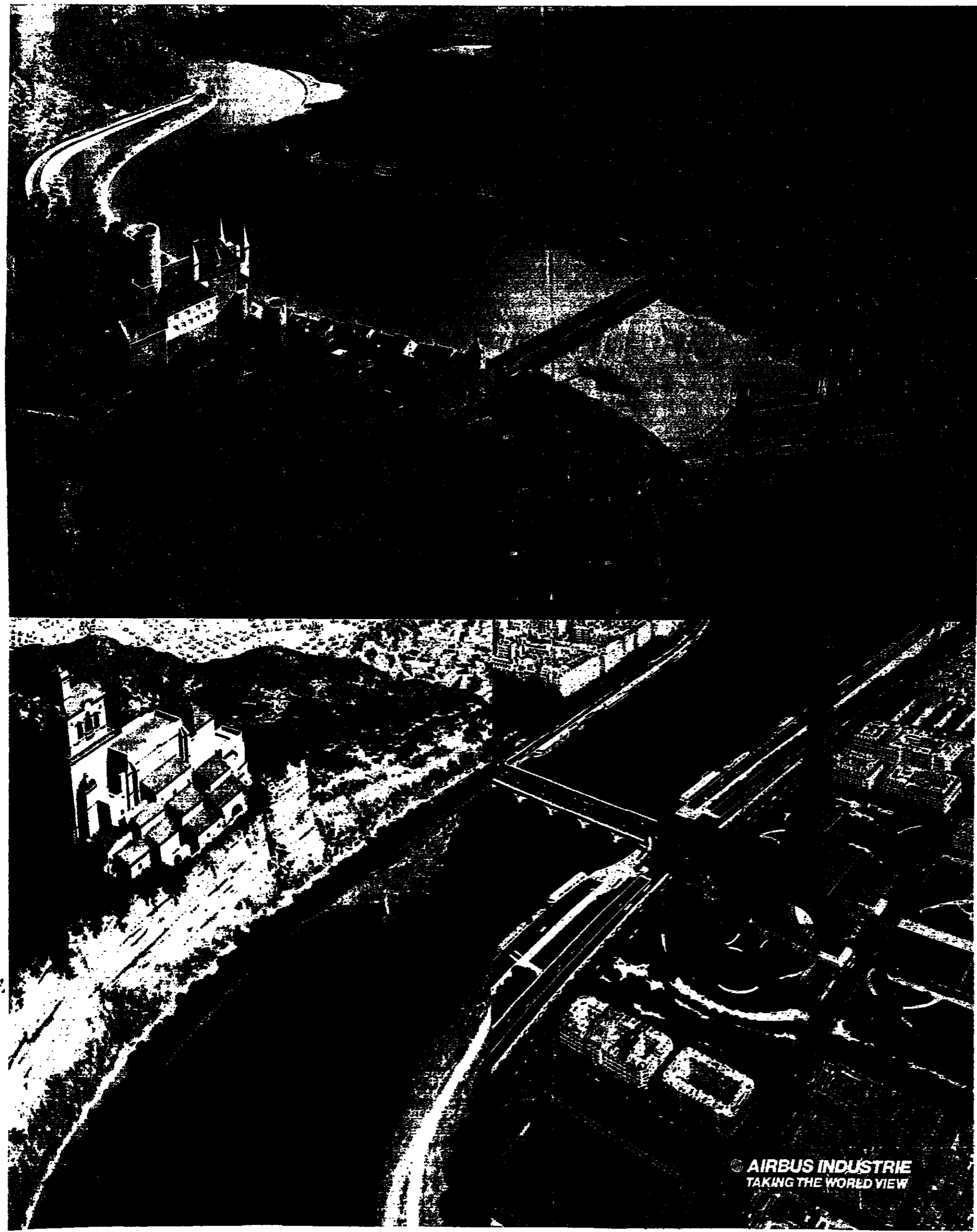
Shanmugaratnam, carries the same penalties as the original charge, but is regarded as a lesser offense.

The penalty is a maximum of two years in jail and a fine of 2,000 Singapore dollars (\$1,248). The five men, who have all pleaded not guilty, are free on bail. Their trial began Oct. 21.

At issue is the publication last year in the Business Times of the government's estimate of Singapore's economic growth in the second quarter of 1992. The figures appeared on June 29, a few days before the data was officially made public.

Together we lead the world in aviation technology.

The combination of European skills and resources from our partners in France, Germany, the UK and Spain has put Airbus Industrie in a leading position in civil aviation. Our constantly evolving Airbus family of aircraft, with its 30% market share worldwide, shows how European co-operation can make a significant impact on a highly competitive international business.



AIRBUS INDUSTRIE
TAKING THE WORLD VIEW



Chinese National Held In U.S. as Spy Suspect

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested a Chinese national in Charlotte, North Carolina, who is suspected of taking part in a spy ring that unsuccessfully sought secrets on an advanced U.S. Navy torpedo and a jet engine.

The arrest of Yen Men Kao by FBI and immigration agents wrapped up a six-and-a-half-year investigation that determined that Mr. Kao, 54, and "several other Chinese nationals" had conspired to steal and export classified and embargoed high-technology items, officials said.

Mr. Kao was charged with violating U.S. immigration laws and faces deportation.

The announcement did not specify whether the suspects were working for Chinese intelligence or whether any others were thought to be still in the United States. The FBI declined to elaborate.

The targets of the espionage were navy's MK 48 Advanced Capability Torpedo and the F 404-400 General Electric jet engine used to power


the navy's F/A-18 Hornet fighter, the FBI said.

This protracted investigation yielded a significant amount of counterintelligence information, including the identities of numerous suspected intelligence operatives and commercial entities involved in Mr. Kao's attempts to illegally acquire U.S. technology, according to Joseph P. Schulte Jr., special agent in charge of the FBI's North Carolina office.

The decision to charge Mr. Kao with immigration violations only and to seek to deport him could mean that the government wants to return to a policy of playing down espionage involving allies or nations with which the United States wants to avoid strained relations.

The administration of former President Jimmy Carter ended the general policy of deporting rather than prosecuting foreigners caught in espionage activities. But a government official said the handling of this case matched the degree of threat presented by the alleged espionage efforts, rather than any diplomatic considerations.

JUST RELEASED



A unique tool in France for the professionals of the financial world. Bankers, top civil servants, stockbrokers, insurance company heads, finance directors...

THE 1994 EDITION OF AGEFI'S FINANCE DIRECTORY

ALL THE TOP FINANCIAL DECISION-MAKERS IN FRANCE at your fingertips

9000

The names and addresses of the leading French and international decision makers (including phone and fax numbers) are listed in the new edition which has been expanded and completely updated (30 to 95)

NEW FEATURES IN THE 1994 EDITION

The new edition has been expanded to better respond to professionals' needs. For the first time you will find:

- Up-to-date profiles of Ministers/Cabinets and Departments.
- The leading managers of salary saving plans.
- The main independent research firms and the names of securities analysts' directors in the major institutions.
- Computer software companies specializing in front and back-office procedures.
- The main suppliers of financial data (balance sheets, income statements, key figures).

Plus, exclusive profiles of the financial leaders to watch the coming year.

THE 1994 EDITION OF AGEFI'S FINANCE DIRECTORY

Order form to be returned to:
L'Agefi, S-7, rue Saint-Augustin, 75002 Paris Cedex 02

Please send me the Annuaire Agefi de la Finance 1994 at the special introductory offer price of FF 975, instead of the regular price of FF 1,150 (a saving of more than 15 %).

Name: _____
 Mr/Ms: _____
 Company: _____
 Title: _____
 Address: _____
 Postcode: _____ City: _____
 Country: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____

I enclose a cheque payable to L'Agefi.
 Charge my credit card: Visa _____
 American Express _____

Expiry date: _____

I will pay upon receipt of the invoice. The Annuaire will then be sent to me. If you wish to receive an invoice, please tick the box

Date: _____ Signature: _____

* Available only in French.

To save time (particularly for several orders), call Ferns Le Gallie on 33 (1) 42 86 12 00 or fax us on 33 (1) 40 15 99 23

Handwritten signature or mark in a box at the bottom center of the page.

France's Not-So-Veiled Message: It Will Not Tolerate Multiculturalism

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Four years ago, when head coverings worn by Muslim girls first tested the secular tradition of France's public school system, the government allowed school principals to set their own rules, and, in practice, most chose flexibility over confrontation with local Muslims.

But last month, when two Turkish and two Moroccan girls obeyed the orders of their parents and showed up for classes wearing headscarves, they were promptly suspended by the principal of their primary school at Nantua in eastern France until they abandoned the religious custom.

The government then went further by deporting a local Turkish imam, or religious leader, Hussein Konus, 59, who had backed the girls by declaring that "Allah's law takes precedence over French law."

It also placed Moulay Hassan, another Islamic "adviser" to the parents, under house arrest.

Of itself, the incident was just a footnote to the evolving drama of France's relations with its large immigrant population, albeit a clear sign that France's new center-right government fears that Islamic fundamentalists are beginning to infiltrate this country's 3.5 million-member Muslim population.

Yet, even more urgently, it underlined new awareness that France's social cohesion is now threatened by its failure to integrate Third World immigrants. And by taking a stand on the headscarf issue, the eight-month-old government signaled that it would no longer tolerate multiculturalism.

Palestinian Kills A Soldier in Israel But Rabin Vows to Press On

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — A Palestinian gunman opened fire with an automatic rifle as he boarded a public bus Sunday in central Israel, killing a reserve soldier before he was gunned down by other soldiers nearby.



A masked youth hanging Palestinian flags Sunday on the house of a man killed by Israeli settlers in the West Bank town of Hebron.

GERMANY: A Setback for Kohl

Continued from Page 1
Brandenburg. That role will fall to the Democratic Socialists, successors to the Communists. They were the biggest winners of the election, capturing 22 percent of the vote.

Washington Split on North Korean Offer

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — North Korea's new offer to allow greater access to its nuclear sites restricts international inspectors at the two most critical installations, leaving the Clinton administration divided over how to respond, according to administration officials.

The administration has scheduled a cabinet-level "principals" meeting for Monday to fashion a response, officials said.

MAILED FROM AMERICA

Put the History of the World on Your Computer With...
MILLENNIUM
A detailed computerized guide to the history of Europe and the Middle East from the year 1000 AD to the present.

ITALY: Leftist Candidates Score

Continued from Page 1
Rome and Naples, and against the insurgent Northern League in Venice, Genoa and Trieste.

BOSE Express Music
The Ultimate CD Catalog
Share from our enormous music catalog far any title distributed in the U.S. and pay low U.S. prices.

DISCOUNTS UP TO 30%
NEW WORLD BOOKS
To place an ad or for additional information on MAILED FROM AMERICA

The IHT Desk Diary
For the time of your life.
Half your life's story — or even more — is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary.
1994 IHT Desk Diaries

Power Generation

Asia Feels Hunger for Electricity

By Michael Richardson

KUALA LUMPUR — Several Southeast Asian countries, concerned that their economic growth will be constrained by power shortages, have opened the door to private investment in electricity generation for the first time.

Malaysia is leading the way, followed by the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand. With governments in the region unable or unwilling to assume the full obligation of funding future power supplies, officials say that private investors, both foreign and local, will play an increasingly large role in building and operating utilities over the next 20 years.

Partial privatization of state-owned utilities, which have long dominated electricity generation in the region, is also likely to be intensified as governments seek to reduce their funding obligations and increase efficiency in the power sector.

The World Bank estimates that in this decade alone, developing Asian countries will require about \$455 billion to expand power supplies to keep up with surging demand for electricity.

In a survey of regional power requirements, the securities house HG Asia Ltd. estimated that generating capacity would have to reach 107,460 megawatts by 1998, up from 73,212 MW in 1993. The survey covered South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Malaysia and India.

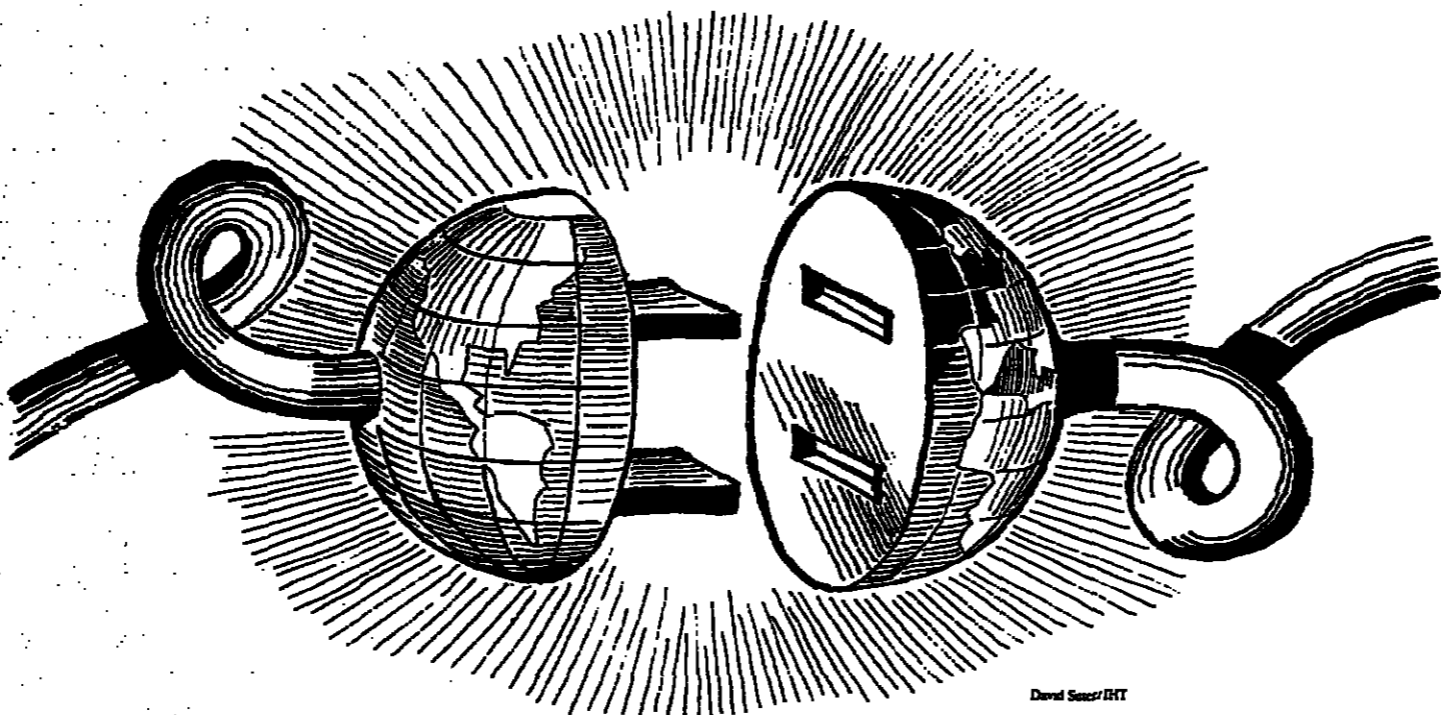
Average reserve capacity, the margin by which installed capacity exceeds maximum demand for electricity, declined across the region from 67.4 percent in 1985 to 21.3 percent in 1991.

The addition of new generating plants in 1992 has slightly raised this margin. Nonetheless, the low level of reserve capacity borders on the danger zone where equipment failure or sudden surges in demand for power could result in shortages.

Asian nations, including China, will spend nearly \$6 billion a year over the next five years on turbines powered by fossil fuels to drive their booming economies, according to industry officials.

"This is the most important region in

Continued on page 10



David Saez/ITT

'Hydro' Hindered by Environmentalist Dam

By Philip Crawford

PARIS — Viewed as a clean, renewable source of energy by its proponents and as a wanton destroyer of river-based ecosystems by its detractors, hydroelectric power seems sure to be mired in controversy for decades to come.

Environmentalist opposition has made the construction of new dams virtually impossible in many parts of the world, making improvements in the efficiency of existing facilities a primary means of expanding hydroelectric output. Plant operators have been compelled also to sink considerable funds into making old dams more environmentally friendly.

But "hydro," as it is referred to in the utility industry, still appears certain to maintain its niche in the overall scheme of global power generation. Capacity is increasing in Asia, and even severe critics of hydro pause when asked if they would prefer the ever-increasing international demand for power to be met by burning more coal or building more nuclear reactors.

Meanwhile, the process of negotia-

tion between pro-hydro utilities and governments and increasingly formidable environmental lobbies around the world will continue, in an effort to resolve the multifarious issues surrounding hydroelectric plants.

"One positive situation is that regulatory authorities are encouraging a give and take process between the owners of dams and people who live around them, as the facilities come up for relicensing," said Jim Evans, a hydroelectric power specialist at Edison Electric Institute, the trade association for U.S. electric companies. "They're trying to help people on both sides reach a consensus."

The basic premise of hydroelectric power involves harnessing the force exerted by running water to revolve the blades of a turbine, which in turn generates electricity. Since the fossil fuel is water, and since the force exerted by water increases with the speed at which it flows, regions that are naturally rich in lakes and mountains tend to use more hydro than flatter, drier areas.

Hydro is in extensive use in parts of Canada and the northwestern United States, as well as in mountainous regions of Europe and Asia. In Quebec, for example, roughly 95 percent of all power is generated with hydro. Idaho

uses 100 percent hydroelectric power, Washington 80 percent, and Oregon 76 percent. But low or nil percentages in other states lower the overall U.S. level to only 9 percent.

In Europe, roughly 14 percent of France's power is hydro, 19 percent of Spain's, and 21 percent of Italy's, while coal-rich Britain uses a minuscule 2 percent. About 17 percent of the former Soviet Union's electricity is generated hydroelectrically, as is 11 percent of Japan's.

ENVIRONMENTALISTS argue that hydroelectric power facilities devastate natural ecosystems, first by putting up the dam, then by using it to generate power. "Rivers and streams are the arteries and veins which give life to an ecosystem's heart," said Randy Showstack of American Rivers, a Washington-based conservation organization. "Putting up a dam is like blocking one of those arteries, and major problems result."

Mr. Showstack said that hydro installations can cause havoc for sea life by altering the temperature, silt content, and oxygen levels of the water. The most dramatic harm occurs, he said, when hydro facilities are not

equipped with screens that keep downstream-swimming fish from coming into contact with the turbine's blades.

"You've got chowder alleys where salmon are being churned into sushi in seconds," he said. "In the 1800s, there were an estimated 16 million wild Pacific salmon in the Columbia and Snake River system, and now there are maybe 100,000 left. Roughly a third of all species of fish are imperiled in the U.S., and dams are one of the main offenders."

The Columbia and Snake River system, which flows through Washington, Oregon and Idaho, contains numerous large dams. The hydro plant at the Grand Coulee dam, on the Columbia River in Washington, has the third largest generating capacity of all hydro plants globally, according to the U.S. Committee on Large Dams.

The utility industry, for its part, does not deny the ill effects that hydro installations can have on ecosystems, but insists it is doing its best to mitigate them wherever possible through the construction of devices like fish screens and fish ladders. The ladders enable upstream swimmers

Continued on page 10

Fossil Fuels' Future Still Burning Bright

OECD Sees High Rate of Growth

By Barry James

PARIS — Fossil fuels will be the mainstay of world power generation well into the next century, despite concerns about the environment and global warming.

Forecasting power generation capacity in the industrialized world over the 15-year period ending in 2010, the International Energy Agency in Paris said in its latest Energy Outlook that fossil fuel usage will go on developing faster than either nuclear or hydroelectric power.

Total power generation capacity in the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will increase at an annual average rate of 1.8 percent, from 1,585 to 2,246 gigawatts over the period, it said.

But fossil fuel usage will increase by 2.1 percent compared with 1.2 percent for the other sources. The agency says fossil fuels, in particular coal and gas, will account for 65.5 percent of total energy usage in the OECD countries in 2010, compared to 61.2 percent in 1990. Carbon emissions in the OECD area will rise over the same period from 2.83 billion tons to 3.62 billion tons, the agency estimated.

It said that hydroelectric power generation is limited in the industrialized countries by a lack of suitable dam sites and competition for land and water use. Nuclear power generation is overshadowed by concerns about its long-term safety and cost.

The use of fossil fuels is likely to be even more marked in the countries outside the OECD area, the agency said. It explained that these countries lack the money to invest in hydroelectric or nuclear plants and that many of them, China in particular, have access to supplies of coal.

"The growth in electricity demand will mainly be met by coal, which increases its share in the output mix from 38.3 percent in 1990 to 43.9 percent by 2010," the agency's report said. It added that the growth in electricity demand in the developing countries "is inexorably linked to an increase in coal inputs to power generation and all that this entails for carbon emissions."

While capacity based on fossil fuels, particularly natural gas, is projected to

take up most of the growth in the industrialized countries, the rate of growth of nuclear power generation is expected to slow down and actually decline after the year 2000 as retirement of old plants exceeds commissioning of new plants, according to Robert G. Skinner, the director of long-term cooperation and policy analysis at the IEA.

Nuclear energy accounted for a third of the growth in world energy capacity from 1971 to 1990, largely because of the oil crises in the 1970s. It is expected to account for only 10 percent of the growth in capacity from 1990 to 2010.

THE widescale privatization of electric utilities around the world means that they are now seeking methods of power generation that are cheap, profitable and acceptable to public opinion, whatever the environmental impact. Privatization is creating a global market for services and equipment. And investor-owned utilities are increasingly shying away from capital-intensive projects, such as nuclear generating plants, that require long lead times for development and construction.

Unless new plants are ordered now, which shows no sign of happening, nuclear energy seems certain to go into steep decline.

"The legacy of Chernobyl is real," said Mr. Skinner. "The question of what conditions can make nuclear viable would become almost academic should there be another Chernobyl in Eastern Europe or the former Soviet Union."

This leaves Britain, for one, in a quandary over whether to commission its £2.8 billion (\$4.2 billion) Thermal-Oxide Reprocessing Plant (THORP) at Sellafield in the northwest of the country.

It is scheduled to make a decision before the end of this year whether to switch on the plant, which is designed to extract reusable uranium from spent fuel from light water reactors. The circumstances have dramatically altered since Britain decided in 1978 to build the plant.

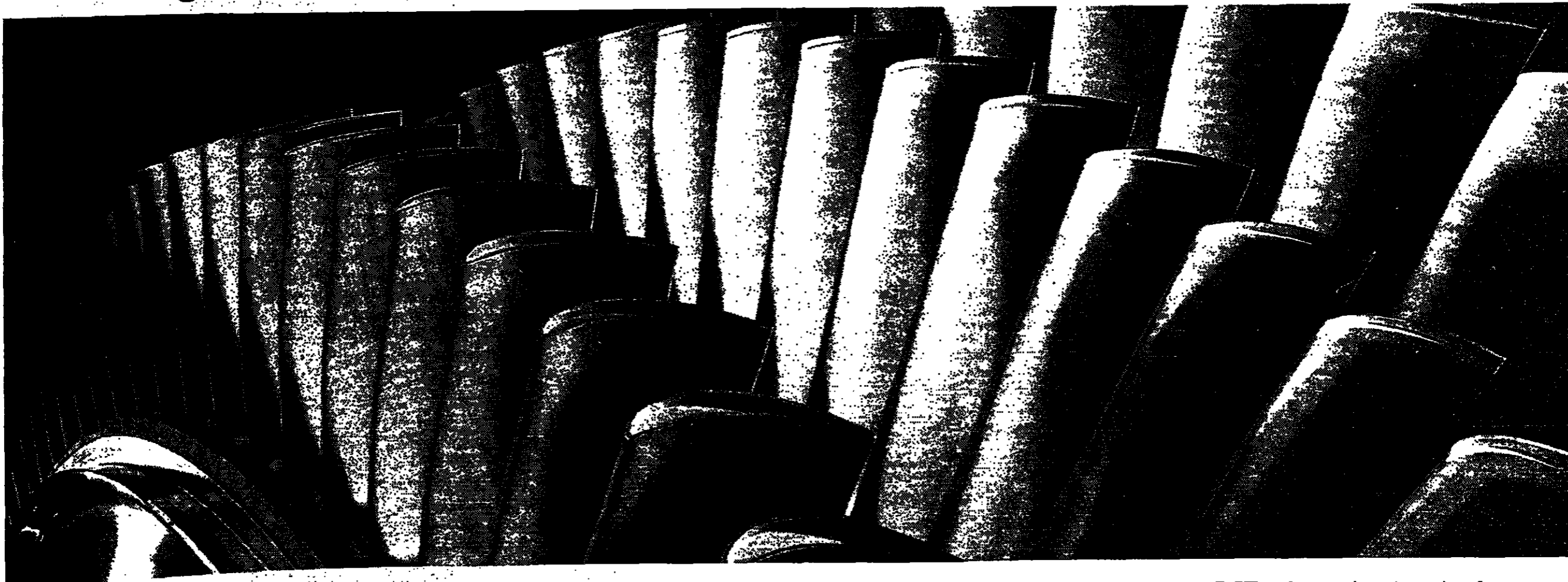
Firstly, with the collapse of communism and the decommissioning of many nuclear weapons, the world is awash in uranium, which has plunged to one-sixteenth of its

Continued on page 11

SIEMENS

Increasing efficiency by more than 20%

Blading of a gas turbine



Efficiency — a magic word in power generation. Greater efficiency means using fewer resources, and that in turn is a plus for the environment: emissions are reduced and our resources conserved, so thermal and electric power are generated with minimum environmental impact. New processes and options from Siemens are opening up new perspectives — in terms of cost-effectiveness, too.

Greater efficiency with combined cycles
Our unfired combined-cycle (GUD®) plants have already achieved a 52.5% efficiency with natural gas fuel. For example the Ambari station in Turkey achieves an efficiency more than 20% higher than the maximum attained by conventional coal-fired steam power plants.

Brighter future for coal
Advanced gas turbine technology for GUD plants has also helped us to open up new perspectives for coal-fired power plants. By producing fuel gas from coal, we are able to achieve efficiency levels significantly higher than in conventional coal-fired power plants.

Clean energy
Only cost-effective, clean power generation will be able to meet the growing worldwide energy demand while conserving resources. We are committed to putting this principle into practice. In all fields of power plant engineering we design, develop and supply state-of-the-art systems, equipment and turnkey plants tailored towards pollution control and higher cost-effectiveness.



Committed to the future.
Siemens Power Generation

Siemens AG, Power Generation Group (KWU)
Friedrichstr. 1, D-91058 Erlangen, Germany
A19100-U01-2216-V8-7600

Power Generation / A Special Report

Coal-Fired Plant In England Gets High-Tech Sweep

By Conrad de Aenlle

SELBY, England — The switch has been flipped on an anti-pollution system that makes Western Europe's largest coal-fired power plant one of the region's — and perhaps the world's — cleanest running and most modern, as well. All the same, the plant's operators concede that the technology of the future cannot keep coal from being a fuel of the past.

National Power's 4,000-megawatt Drax plant, near this Yorkshire market town of 13,000, put its Fine-Gas Desulfurization system into operation on Sept. 1 in two of its six turbines; the others will follow in 1995 and '96. As the name suggests, FGD treats the sulfurous gases emitted when coal is burned. Once all six turbines are fitted and on line, the plant's sulfur emissions will be cut by 90 percent, or a reduction of about a quarter of a million tons per year.

The process works like this: First, fine gases go through a dust-extraction procedure common to most coal plants. The gases are passed through a high-voltage field in which ash is removed by giving it an electric charge that forces it to cling to a set of plates with the opposite charge.

Then FGD begins. The gas passes into a tower, where it is sprayed with a mixture of limestone and water that absorbs most of the offending sulfur dioxide and halogens. What is left is calcium sulfite, which, when air is added and water removed, becomes gypsum, a material used in the construction industry. The operators of Drax expect the FGD process to produce up to 1 million tons of gypsum per year.

While National Power sees the gypsum as a marketable commodity that can help defray the higher cost of producing cleaner-burning coal, some of the plant's neighbors see something else: trainloads of rocks being shuffled across their landscape, something that might have been avoided had other methods been used.

"The question is how do you reduce sulfur dioxide emissions; there's an argument that FGD is not the best way of doing it," said Harry Wallack, a research associate at York University, which

studies power plant emissions for the Selby District Council, the local governing body. "There are alternatives that are more expensive, and presumably that's why they haven't been done at Drax."

One of these is a system that produces sulfuric acid as a by-product. "That avoids transporting rocks around and carving up our countryside," he said.

Of course, the countryside has been carved up for years. The same geological processes that produced the Yorkshire moors also left massive seams of coal and other minerals. John Collier, a spokesman for National Power, said that the company's misgivings about FGD and that the 600,000 tons per year of limestone needed for the process at Drax will only be quarried from existing pits outside national parks. Anyway, the company's feeling is that at \$658 million, or \$1 billion, the cost of fitting the plant with FGD was high enough.

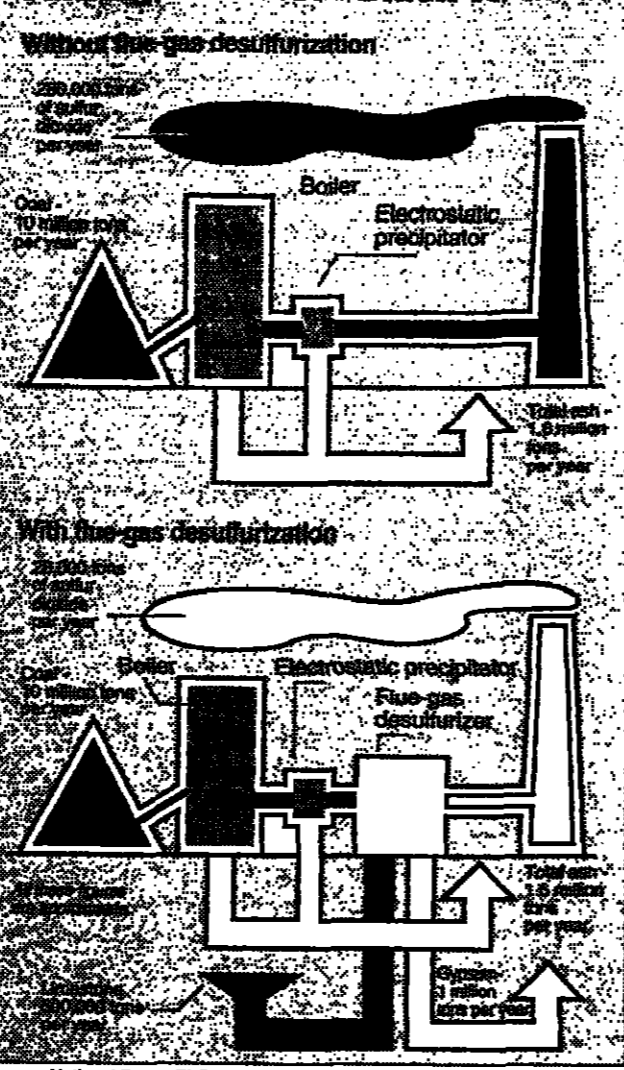
When the process was proposed, the intention was not so much to help the environment nearby as the one in Scandinavia, where there was evidence that sulfur emissions from British power plants were raising levels of acidity in soil and water.

"It goes back to Margaret Thatcher going to Norway," P.M. Grasby, the station manager at Drax, remarked. "It was deemed that the U.K. would honor its obligation to reduce sulfur emissions. Mrs. Thatcher signed on to this principle of building the FGD plant."

THAT was in the mid-1980s, when National Power was part of the state-run Central Electricity Regulatory Board, which has since been split up and privatized. The rest of the CERB became PowerGen, Nuclear Electric and the National Grid Co., the central repository for British electricity that is owned by the 12 regional power distribution companies.

While the former prime minister's decision smoothed relations with Britain's European allies, it was not a public relations success closer to home. The mood of many in the nearby communities, Mr. Collier said, was: "Even though

Turning Coal From Black to Green



Source: National Power PLC. International Herald Tribune

you're taking out sulfur and are going to help the Scandinavians, there will be an environmental impact locally."

Despite National's best efforts, no one seems to appreciate the work it did at Drax. Indeed, the company itself considers the endeavor to have been a big headache.

Part of the headache is the £26 million per year in added costs incurred in running the FGD system, even beyond the cost of installing it. Coal is already the most expensive fuel around, energy analysts point out. That's why British coal consumption is on its way to being cut in half, to about 30 million tons per year, a third of it at Drax.

National's higher expenses are a considerable burden when it sells electricity to the national grid under the peculiar British power pricing system. All the power companies — coal, gas, nuclear and whatever else — set a price at which they say they are willing to sell the electricity they produce.

As the offers come in, the supply of available electricity grows until demand is met. The price asked by the company that is on the margin (the point at which supply meets demand) is the price that all generators receive.

Because nuclear plants cannot easily be shut down, they have to offer their electricity for nothing, or close to it. If they bid too high and get shut out, they have to shut down, which is intolerable. Gas-fired plants are low-cost operators that offer their electricity at more than zero, generally, but not very much more.

That leaves coal at the margin. And with electricity made from Drax coal more expensive than most, it leaves Drax in danger of being pushed above the marginal price when other, cheaper-to-run plants come on line.

CONRAD DE AENLLE writes from Paris on financial and economic topics.

Nuclear Weight Shifting to Asia

By Jacques Neher

PARIS — While immediate prospects for nuclear energy remain poisoned under the lingering cloud of the Three Mile Island and Chernobyl disasters, international agencies and industry executives are working away behind the scenes to regenerate demand for nuclear by the dawn of the 21st century.

In the meantime, they are focusing on the one region of the world where nuclear power still has a market — Asia.

The Nuclear Energy Agency, an offshoot of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, predicts that nuclear energy, currently producing 206 terawatt-hours of power a year in Asia (almost entirely in Japan) will quadruple to 850 terawatt-hours by the year 2010. A terawatt-hour is 10 trillion watt-hours.

In the same period, nuclear in North America is seen growing 10 percent to 750 terawatt-hours, and by 12 percent in Europe, to 830 terawatt-hours.

"The weight is shifting to Asia," said Kuni-hiko Uematsu, director of the Paris-based agency. "These countries need the energy and they have the money to pay for it."

Japan now has 45 plants with a capacity of 35,000 megawatts, and it aims to lift that capacity to 75,000 megawatts. Korea, Taiwan and China also are making plans to build new nuclear capacity.

The prospects for the Asian market have kept alive the hopes of the big power plant builders of Europe and the United States, most of whom are focusing on this region in their business strategies.

"The only market where nuclear energy is growing is the Far East," said a spokesman for Framatome, France's nuclear constructor. In 1989, Framatome joined forces with Kraftwerk Union AG, the powerplant-building subsidi-

ary of Siemens AG of Germany, to jointly attack the export market through a venture called Nuclear Power International (NPI).

In January, it will submit a bid to Taiwan for a two-unit station of 1,000 megawatts each. The project will rely on the French technology, the spokesman said, explaining that "Taiwan wants the most advanced, but well-proven technology, so it must correspond to the existing models operating in France."

The company also has high hopes for China, where Framatome is completing a two-unit plant at Daya Bay. China's first nuclear installation.

"China is for us a very promising market, except that we will have to wait," the spokesman said.

These countries need the energy and they have the money to pay for it.

But even if the industry succeeds in developing a plant that can satisfy safety concerns, it still faces a giant environmental objection: what to do with highly radioactive waste from the plants.

Here, the NEA acknowledges it is facing an uphill challenge that Mr. Uematsu characterizes as political rather than technological. He says that the waste can be safely buried and that all he needs to do is convince a country to play guinea pig for a demonstration project. With no country within the OECD currently interested, he says an international effort is under way to convince Russia or Ukraine to go along with a demonstration burial facility probably as part of a larger bargain.

"In the minds of scientists and engineers, we have found a solution," he said. "But we have a big obstacle in convincing the public and their governments. It's now a question of political engineering."

JACQUES NEHER is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Fossil Fuels' Future Still Burning Bright

Continued from page 9

proliferation treaty, since contracts with Japan and Germany call for the return of all nuclear material, including the plutonium. The Greenpeace environmental organization says the stockpiling of plutonium by Japan is a major destabilizing factor in East Asia, and is one reason why North Korea may secretly be pursuing a nuclear weapons program.

If it goes ahead, THORP will produce 50 tons of plutonium in its first 10 years of operation, adding to a stockpile that is expected to grow by 190 tons in the 1990s, according to the Stockholm International Research Institute, which publishes a world inventory of plutonium and highly enriched uranium.

About 80 percent of the world's nuclear power generation is concentrated in the OECD countries.

The IEA said that many countries "have abandoned their nuclear programs, put them on hold, or have stated long-term intentions to eliminate nuclear power altogether."

In Russia and Eastern Europe, nuclear plants that were considered ambitious before the

Chernobyl disaster are now seriously in doubt according to the agency's report.

In the rest of the world, nuclear power is not likely to make a significant contribution to energy requirements by 2010 because of what the report calls "the highly capital-intensive nature of this energy form, its technological complexity, and the shortage of suitably trained personnel."

All these factors, the report says, "imply a very high reliance on external sources and a subsequent serious drain on scarce hard currency earnings which only a handful of countries can seriously contemplate."

Only Japan, which has announced its intention to build 20 nuclear plants over the next 15 years, plans a major expansion of nuclear power capacity. With French help, Japan is also building a reprocessing plant to rehandle spent fuel, which now has to be shipped around the world at high cost and risk.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Chernobyl disaster are now seriously in doubt according to the agency's report.

In the rest of the world, nuclear power is not likely to make a significant contribution to energy requirements by 2010 because of what the report calls "the highly capital-intensive nature of this energy form, its technological complexity, and the shortage of suitably trained personnel."

All these factors, the report says, "imply a very high reliance on external sources and a subsequent serious drain on scarce hard currency earnings which only a handful of countries can seriously contemplate."

Only Japan, which has announced its intention to build 20 nuclear plants over the next 15 years, plans a major expansion of nuclear power capacity. With French help, Japan is also building a reprocessing plant to rehandle spent fuel, which now has to be shipped around the world at high cost and risk.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Can you rebuild a nation's industry without starting all over from scratch?

The collapse of the Comecon revealed a desolate industrial and economic Eastern European landscape — unwieldy structures operating inefficiently and creating large-scale abuse of the environment. So it's your problem, too.

Bankrupt economies can't rebuild themselves from scratch, but Western expertise and investment can be attracted to help. In May 1990, ABB formed a joint venture with two Polish companies lacking the key skills necessary to survive in a competitive world economy. Technology transfer agreements were signed, and the new ABB Zamech restructured every operating function, installing clear lines of responsibility. Within 18 months the Polish company had been transformed into a center of excellence for the manufacture of gas and steam turbines. Production times had been halved. And by 1991 ABB Zamech was using about one third less electricity, gas and water per unit of production.

With total commitment on all sides, the effective transfer of technology, skills and responsibility to local management can work wonders — both for the economy of Eastern Europe and the world we all share.

Yes, you can.



ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., Reader Services Center, P.O. Box 822, CH-8021 Zurich

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 22 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Dec. 3

Yield Straight

Con Mar Price Yld

Table of yield straight bond prices with columns for Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

Governments/Supranationals

Con Mar Price Yld

Table of government and supranational bond prices with columns for Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

Main table of international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mar, Price, Yld, and other details.

Global Corporates

Con Mar Price Yld

Table of global corporate bond prices with columns for Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

Banks & Finance

Con Mar Price Yld

Table of bank and finance bond prices with columns for Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

Table of floating rate notes with columns for Issuer, Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

Deutsche Marks

Con Mar Price Yld

Table of Deutsche Marks bond prices with columns for Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

Table of high yielding debt with columns for Issuer, Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

Dollar Zeros

Con Mar Price Yld

Table of dollar zero bond prices with columns for Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

Table of Pounds bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

Yen

Con Mar Price Yld

Table of Yen bond prices with columns for Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

Table of Dollars bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

Ecus

Con Mar Price Yld

Table of Ecus bond prices with columns for Con, Mar, Price, and Yld.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Dec. 3

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Fund Name, Bid, and Ask.

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Fund Name, Bid, and Ask.

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Fund Name, Bid, and Ask.

Continued on Page 16

Clinton... By Russell... Clinton is... Surely he is... liberal press?...

A person who... I speak from... I was once a... self, though... Lyndon John... Texas John... son of self... responsible... William... York Times... respondent... politics as... by a descri... bered by... The lob... in the nu... dister forc... "Meds... ical phic... only wh... ter and v... erals to... the heart... Gold... right wh... bel... omic... miss... Eu...

ALL MARKETS... Better... Buy Invest...

THE TRIBUNE

CURRENCY

سكنا من الأصل

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Dec. 3.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their trading data.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their trading data.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their trading data.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their trading data.

ESORTS & GUIDES
BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS
LONDON ESCORT AGENCY
BARONESS DE SILVA
EXOTIC ESCORT SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued From Page 4)
BELLE EPOCH THE ESCORT SERVICE
INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS
LONDON BRAZILIAN ESCORT
MISS GENEVA
ULTIMATE '10'

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their trading data.

سكنا من الأصل

New International Bond Issues

Table listing various international bond issues with columns for Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price end week, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

Commodities Offer A Play on Recovery

By Floyd Norris
NEW YORK — The U.S. bond market is shaking because it sees signs of economic strength. European stock markets are zooming as evidence mounts that the Continental slowdown is ending.

Bonds Unfazed by U.S. Data
Bullish Markers Fail to Unsettle Long-Term Investors

NEW YORK — Prices of U.S. Treasury bonds and notes zigzagged last week but ended little changed in spite of new data giving fresh evidence that the U.S. economy might be shifting into high gear.

RATES: Europe's Grid on Mend

Continued from Page 13
closed trading at 3.4359 after touching 3.4325 on Friday. The Danish krone, which closed at 3.9414 per mark, was 1 percent away from its old limit and improving rapidly.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table showing Euromarkets at a glance with columns for U.S. 10-year term, U.S. 5-year term, U.S. 3-month term, etc., and their respective rates.

Last Week's Markets

Table showing Last Week's Markets with columns for Stock Indexes, Money Rates, and various market indicators.

BusinessWeek advertisement featuring 'This week's topics' such as Japan's Crisis Of Confidence, China's Reformers Pay A Price, and The Emerging Markets Trap.

BONDS: Many Investors Move to Sidelines Until 1994

Continued from Page 13
blips with renewed contraction resuming in the final quarter and early next year. The German news will also have an impact on the dollar.

United Airlines advertisement featuring an image of a watch and a flight attendant, with text: 'Where time conforms to your wishes. With our newly redesigned International First Class service, time is indeed what you make it.'

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Dec. 6-10

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News

Asia-Pacific
Dec. 6 Hong Kong Shares in Consolidated Electric Power Asia to begin trading
Hong Kong Merrill Lynch Global Economic Forecast Press Conference through satellite with Merrill economists in New York, London and Hong Kong

Europe
Expected this week Madrid November unemployment rate. Forecast: 17.5 percent
Dec. 6 Brussels European Community finance ministers holding preparatory meeting for EC summit on Dec. 10-11. Geneva GATT talks

Americas
Dec. 6 Rio de Janeiro Petrochemical plant Petroquimica Uniao to start production on the IRI stock exchange for a minimum price of \$248 million
Burlingame, California Technology Partners holds two-day PG Outlook Conference with presentations by chief executives of Compaq Computer Corp., AST Research Inc., Dell Computer Corp., New York Internet World '93 Expo on the role of the Internet, the global computer network, through Dec. 8



Hong Kong Shares in Espirit Asia Holdings, clothing and fashion products retailer, begin trading

Continents Apart, Farmers Assail Deal

The Associated Press
SEOUL — More than 20,000 farmers rallied Sunday in the South Korean capital, protesting government moves to open up the country's rice market under international trade talks

Opposition parties, dissidents and student groups have sided with the farmers. Security has been tightened around government offices and foreign diplomatic missions for possible violent protests

and daily demonstrations against the GATT proposals to end the outright ban on rice imports. The Japanese government is now showing signs of bowing to U.S.-led pressure

A 12-member Japanese farmer delegation warned Saturday that many Japanese rice farmers would go under if the country was open to cheaper imports

Police officers in riot gear sealed off the entrance to GATT headquarters and fired tear gas to disperse bottle-throwing demonstrators who tried to force their way through the barricades. No injuries or arrests were reported

Mr. Sutherland said that it was "imperative" that the United States and the Community reach an accord Monday, in order that more than 100 other nations involved in the GATT talks have time to review outstanding issues before a Dec. 15 deadline for an accord

"The rest of the world cannot be expected to sit on its hands any longer"
Among issues that remain to be discussed even if a final agricultural agreement is reached Monday, the most contentious center on French claims that it should be able to go on subsidizing its cinema and limiting American programs on television, and on U.S. claims that its ability to impose anti-dumping duties should not be circumscribed by a GATT accord

Mr. Balladur, a moderate Gaullist, also met the president of the French assembly, Philippe Seguin, on Sunday in a move that underscored his concern over the domestic impact of an eventual GATT agreement

JOBS: EC Finance Ministers Attack the Commission's Plan to Create Jobs

Continued from Page 1
borrow through the Community, which has a good credit rating and can obtain funds at preferential rates on money markets

At the insistence of Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, the White Paper also still contains a figure of 15 million new jobs to be found by the year 2000. But this, too, has been changed from being a target to an illustration of the task the Community faces if it is to

reduce its 10.6 percent rate of unemployment to more acceptable proportions
For interest rates as well, the wording has been changed from a call for rapid cuts of up to 3 percentage points to a reference that interest rates should fall if national economies are put on a sound footing

Mr. Christophersen said if all the measures were put into effect, the bloc should be able to increase economic growth to around the 3.5 percent annual rate needed to cut unemployment in half by creating 15 million new jobs

That's Unique Frequent Flyer Programme. More destinations in Asia than any other airline. More opportunities to benefit from Royal Orchid Plus. ROYAL ORCHID Plus. Every week, members of Thai's frequent flyer programme, Royal Orchid Plus, have more opportunities to earn free air travel than with any other airline.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table with columns for Bid, Ask, and various mutual fund names and their prices.

Australian State Settles Bond Suit

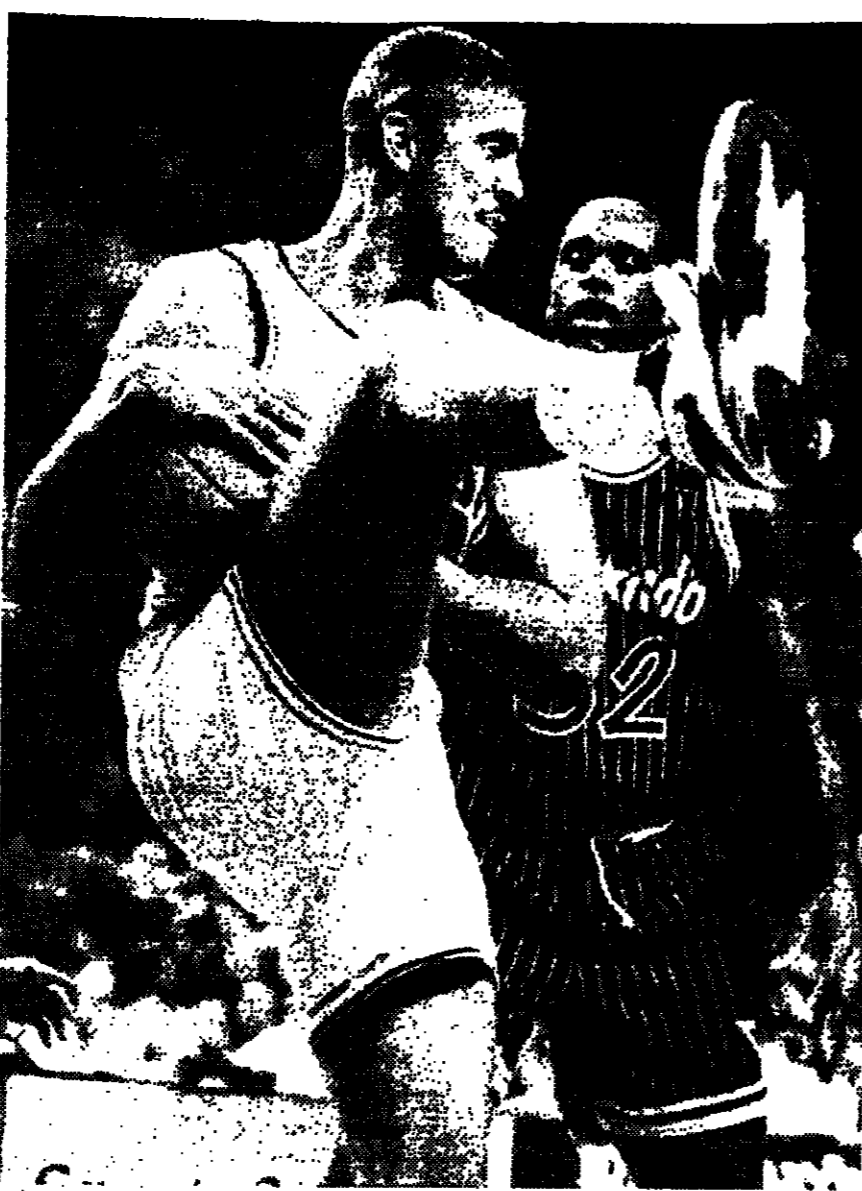
PERTH — Western Australia said Sunday it would settle a 960 million Australian dollar (\$643.6 million) claim against it by the former Bond Corp. for just 7 million dollars in costs

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

MONDAY SPORTS

Hawks Extend Their Streak, End Rockets'

The Associated Press
When two teams with impressive winning streaks came face to face, it was the Houston Rockets who blinked.



Cleveland's Brad Daugherty took this rebound from Shaquille O'Neal, but Orlando won.

NBA ROUNDUP
of his 28 points in the opening period for Atlanta, playing at home.
The Hawks trailed only once, 9-7 on a 3-pointer by Vernon Maxwell, who led Houston with 26 points.

to Richfield Coliseum: Cleveland led by 16 early in the third quarter but blew the lead.
Shaquille O'Neal had 23 points and 15 rebounds for Orlando.

Sam Perkins scored 22 points and Nate McMillan's two 3-pointers led a decisive fourth-quarter spurt as Seattle beat Minnesota for its 13th victory in 14 games.

Indiana Trounces No. 1 Kentucky

The Associated Press
Indiana wasn't pleased with its season opener, a surprising loss to Butler, so the Hoosiers decided they had to do better.

than 2 minutes as Arkansas (3-0) took aim on the No. 1 ranking.
Dillard's spurt, which included 4 of 5 3-pointers, was part of a 31-3 run that put Arkansas on top, 54-35, at halftime against Northwest Louisiana (2-1).

No. 9 Massachusetts 86, St. Bonaventure 66: In Olean, New York, Dana Dingle and Mike Williams each hit a 3-pointer and two field goals as Massachusetts built a 35-28 halftime lead to 58-38 with 13:14 to play.

No. 16 Illinois 101, Ill.-Chicago 80: In Champaign, Illinois, Shelly Clark scored 29 points and Deon Thomas 27 for the Illini (2-0).
With Illinois leading, 79-72, and 5:35 remaining, Kwame Garris drew a foul from Michael Simmons of Illinois-Chicago (1-2).

COLLEGE BASKETBALL
four of his 3-pointers in the pivotal run as the Jayhawks (5-1) turned a 44-32 deficit into a 61-53 lead over the Blue Demons (1-1).

No. 4 North Carolina 97, Brigham Young 65: In Charlotte, North Carolina, the Tar Heels (6-1) started the game with an 11-2 run and opened the second half with a comeback from 15 points down.

No. 11 Louisville 77, Michigan St. 68: In Louisville, Kentucky, Greg Minor scored 25 points, including five in a late 12-0 run for Louisville.

No. 18 Syracuse 78, No. 20 Vanderbilt 62: In Syracuse, New York, Lawrence Moten and Lucious Jackson scored 15 of Syracuse's first 19 points in the second half as they won the Carrier Classic for the 12th consecutive time.

The trademark Indiana defense held Kentucky to 35 percent shooting. The Hoosiers (1-1) got 23 points from Bailey in the first half and six free throws from him in the closing minutes to hold off a Kentucky comeback from 15 points down.

Michigan (4-0) had a 17-point lead with 14:04 left in the game. With Mario Hanson scoring 7 of his 17 points in a 21-7 burst, the Moccasin (2-1) cut the deficit to 72-69 with 7:30 remaining.

No. 12 Virginia 59, Rice 51: In Charlottesville, Virginia, Cornel Parker led a second-half defensive effort for Virginia.

Syracuse (4-0) used an aggressive 2-3 zone to frustrate the Commodores (3-1) in the second half when they missed 31 of 41 shots.

After the 75-71 upset a week earlier at the hands of Butler, Indiana coach Bob Knight said that against Kentucky, "I had to be really pleased with our effort and the way we hung in there in tough situations."
"I really felt this is the best I've ever seen Bailey play."

No. 2 Arkansas 111, NW Louisiana 76: In Fayetteville, Arkansas, Al Dillard scored 16 points in less

No. 14 Purdue 94, W. Michigan 54: In West Lafayette, Indiana, Glenn Robinson scored 18 points as Purdue won its second straight Boilermaker Invitational.

No. 24 Wisconsin 103, Loyola 67: In Los Angeles, Michael Finley scored 24 points and had seven rebounds for 24 Wisconsin (2-0).
The lopsided loss was the most one-sided ever for Loyola (0-3) at the 12-year-old Gersten Pavilion.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Dec. 3. (Continued)
Table with columns for stock symbols, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table with columns for stock symbols, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table with columns for stock symbols, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table with columns for stock symbols, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table with columns for stock symbols, bid/ask prices, and volume.

MONDAY SPORTS

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for NBA Standings (Eastern Conference, Western Conference) and Major College Scores (East, West).

TOURNAMENTS

Table listing various sports tournaments and their locations, such as American Classic, U.S. Figure Skating, etc.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.



Kenji Ogawa on his way to first place in a 15-kilometer cross-country race on Sunday in Saalfelden, Austria. The Japanese racer's victory, coupled with another ski jumping on Saturday, won him the season's premier World Cup nordic combined event.

OLYMPIC SPORTS

World Cup Skiing

News article about the World Cup Skiing event, mentioning Kenji Ogawa's performance and other competitors.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Report on the women's giant slalom event, highlighting the winners and their times.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

Report on the women's downhill event, detailing the race results and the athletes involved.

Speedskating

Short news item regarding speedskating events and participants.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Table listing the German First Division football league, including team names and their positions.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Table listing the Italian First Division football league, including team names and their positions.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Table listing the English Premier League football league, including team names and their positions.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

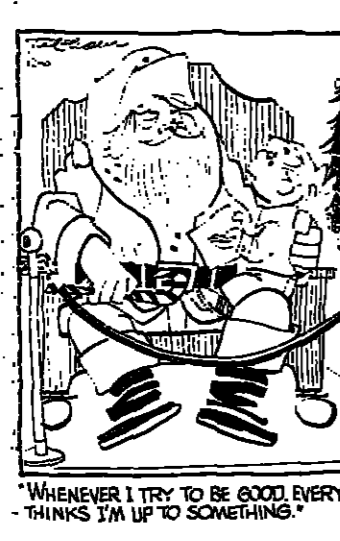
FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing results from Friday's sports events, including basketball, soccer, and tennis.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE

A word game section titled 'JUMBLE' with a grid and instructions for playing.

BEEBLE BAILEY

A word game section titled 'BEEBLE BAILEY' with a grid and instructions.

DOONESBURY

A word game section titled 'DOONESBURY' with a grid and instructions.

REX MORGAN

A word game section titled 'REX MORGAN' with a grid and instructions.

GARFIELD

A word game section titled 'GARFIELD' with a grid and instructions.

TO OUR READERS IN GERMANY

Text block providing information for German readers, including subscription details and contact information.

TO OUR READERS IN GERMANY

Text block providing information for German readers, including subscription details and contact information.

TO OUR READERS IN GERMANY

Text block providing information for German readers, including subscription details and contact information.

CRICKET

Text block about cricket, including match results and player statistics.

RUGBY

Text block about rugby, including match results and player statistics.

BRITISH RUGBY UNION

Text block about the British Rugby Union, including news and updates.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'SPIC', 'hinese', and other partial words.

MONDAY SPORTS

Stich Shines as Germany Beats Australia for Davis Cup Title

DUSELDOF — Michael Stich capped a year of achievement in high style Sunday when he secured Germany's victory over Australia in the Davis Cup final.

But it is Germany, a minor tennis nation just 10 years ago, that has now won the most prestigious event in men's team tennis three times in six years.

But Stich, also a winner at Wimbledon, stepped up onto his own hero's pedestal with Sunday's performance.

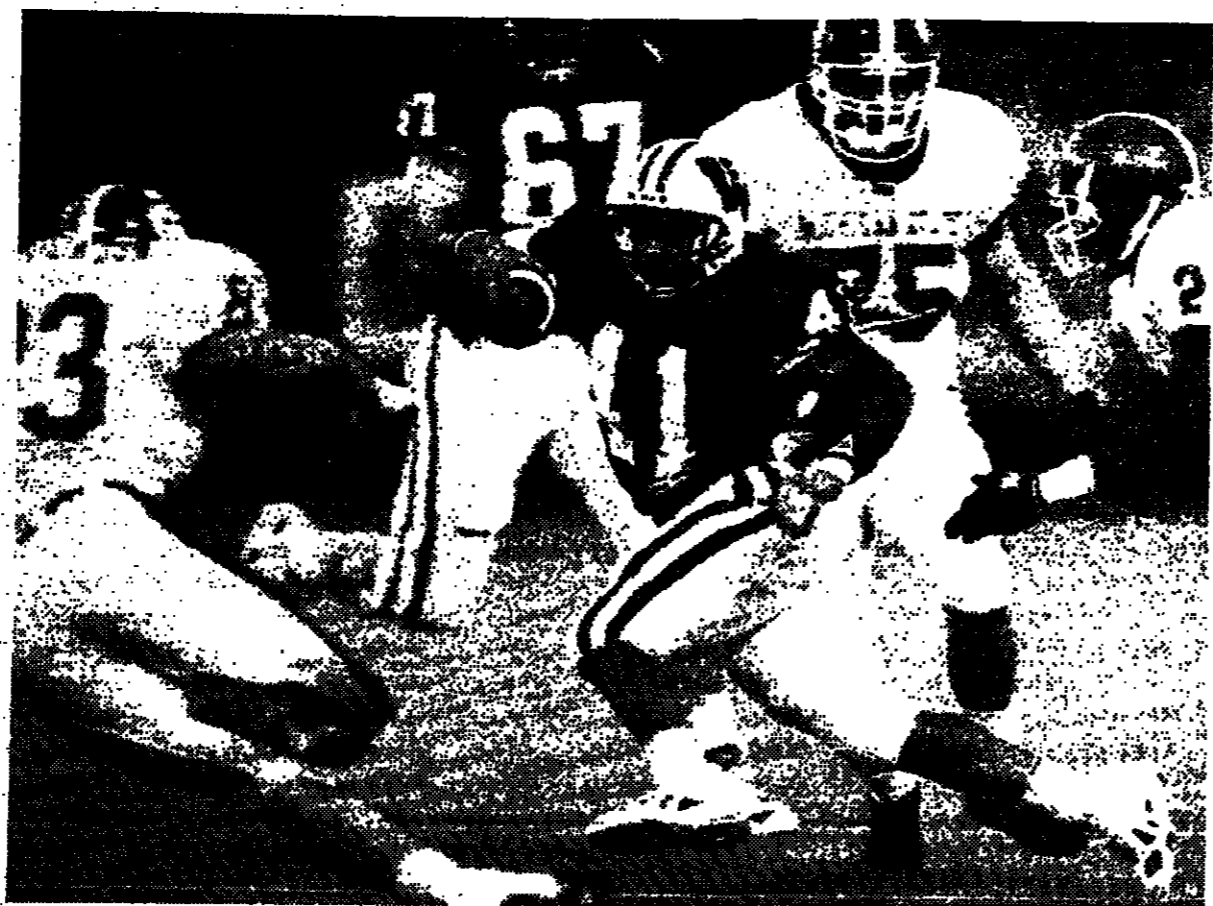
child's play in comparison to the drama of the first two days.

The 1991 Wimbledon champion had needed nearly three-and-a-half hours and five sets to beat Stoltenberg in Friday's opening match.

the second set in the next game. Another break in the opening game of the third set made it almost official.

Florida State Goes to Orange With Nebraska

NEW YORK — Florida State vs. Nebraska in the Orange Bowl, West Virginia vs. Florida in the Sugar Bowl.



Terrell Fletcher, who gained 113 yards in the Badgers' 41-20 victory, sped by Michigan State for one of his two touchdowns.

High-Scoring Defense Sends Bears Past Packers

CHICAGO — Linebacker Dante Jones intercepted a pass and later forced a fumble for another score, leading the Chicago Bears past the Green Bay Packers.

New Orleans quarterback Wade Wilson nine times.

The Vikings (6-6) improved to 5-2 under quarterback Jim McMahon, who returned after missing five games due to a shoulder injury.

It's Tokyo Roses for Wisconsin

TOKYO — Most of the fans didn't seem to have a firm grip on what was happening on the field, and they were munching things like squid pizza and fried octopus rather than peanuts and popcorn.

To boost morale in the stands, announcers did their best to get the crowd involved. "We humbly call to our honorable patrons," one announcer said.

The Bears won their fourth straight game and ended a three-game winning string by the Packers.

Atlanta (5-7) took a first half lead of 7-6 and boosted that to 14-6 on Bobby Hebert's 6-yard scoring pass to Andre Rison with 7:10 to go in the third quarter.

Buffalo was driving for the go-ahead field goal late in the game.

With Detroit having to play without injured Barry Sanders, the league's leading runner, the Vikings were in on quarterback Rodney Peete.

He sent Blodgett up the middle on a quarterback sneak, but the rookie was stopped. Blodgett was intercepted five times.

Chinese Swimmers Dominate

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain — Chinese women set two more world records on Sunday to close the World Short Course Swimming Championship.

Allison Wagner of the United States set a world record of 2:07.79 on Sunday in the 200-meter individual medley.

Italian Ski Racers Enjoy a Banner Day

STONEHAM, Quebec — Alberto Tomba, winner for nearly a year, skied to his first World Cup victory of the season.

Tomba posted a combined time for two runs of 1 minute, 47.37 seconds on a fast, 65-gate course.

Tommy was timed in 2:15.43 for the two runs after finishing second in the first heat.

She holds the overall season lead with 440 points.

World champion Paek took a chance on an early start in Tignes and it paid off as she won the first women's downhill race of the season.

SIDELINES

Italy Yacht Back in Race

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — Brookfield, the Italian yacht reported missing in the Whitbread Round the World Race.

China Closes Games With 23 Golds, but One Short of Record

MANILA — A meet-record victory by sprinter Chen Zhaojing in the women's 200-meter run led China to five gold medals on the closing day of the Asian Games.

Price Erases Challenge, Wins Million by 12 Shots

SUN CITY, South Africa — Nick Price shattered Bernhard Langer's two-year-old record here Sunday when he posted a 24-under-par total of 264 to win the Million Dollar Golf Challenge.

1991, when the German also set the course record of 65.

Last year, Price was disqualified for refusing to sign his scorecard in protest at a two-stroke penalty his caddy incurred for moving an advertising sign.

Africa's Fulton Allen, out in only 32, returned the second best score of the day, 66, to finish fourth at 280.

holes with an eagle 2, holing his 124-yard approach.

For the Record

Tony Tabbs, a former WBA champion, won the Super-fights competition in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, and at least \$170,000.

South Korea was a distant second overall with three gold medals, four silvers and three bronzes.

Price carded rounds of 67, 66, 66 and a course-record-equaling 7-under-par 65 as he took the \$1 million first prize for the first time.

He bogeyed the par-3 16th, but finished in style with a birdie 3 at the last hole.

Price has now won more \$2.7 million this year and only Australian Greg Norman has a slight chance of overtaking him at the Johnny Walker Classic later in December.

World champion Paek took a chance on an early start in Tignes and it paid off as she won the first women's downhill race of the season.

She holds the overall season lead with 440 points.

The Uneasy Legacy of Pier Paolo Pasolini

By Ken Shulman

OSTIA, Italy — Perhaps there are souls for whom the idea of rest must remain an eternally receding illusion, souls for whom the light of day is an unbearable restraint and that of night a gentle invitation into a faceless, disarming melancholy. Eighteen years after he was bludgeoned to death by a young male prostitute here in this Roman seaside resort town, Pier Paolo Pasolini is once again at the epicenter of a controversy. This time the dispute swirls around a monument that the town administration has commissioned to commemorate him and that many of Ostia's citizens oppose.



Pasolini: 18 years after his murder, the filmmaker and poet still has the power to cause a scandal.

"With all due respect for the dead," read the petition circulated by those outraged residents, "we do not believe that the writer Pasolini is a shining example of moral and civic-social values for our youth."

It is almost fitting that the man who was feted by the Roman literati — while soundly tweaking the sensibilities of the *piccola borghese* (petite bourgeoisie) — for his stark, realistic, but lyrical portrayals of the urban homosexual underworld be frequented at night, still has the power to foment scandal and outrage so many years after his death. Poet, novelist, critic and filmmaker, Pasolini was one of the leading players in the circle of writers and artists that dominated Roman cultural life in the 1950s and '60s, a circle that included the literary titans Alberto Moravia and Elsa Morante, the poet Attilio Bertolucci and his filmmaker son, Bernardo. Pasolini was born in Bologna in 1912 to an adoring mother and an army officer father who would never accept or acknowledge his son's homosexuality. After earning a degree in literature at the University of Bologna in 1943, he moved to Cassino in his mother's native Friuli region, where he taught at middle school and was secretary of the local section of the Communist Party. In 1950, because of a sexual preference he had never been adept at concealing, Pasolini was fired from his teaching job and also expelled from the party. He moved to Rome, where he worked in a series of humble, humiliating jobs until 1955, when his novel "Ragazzi di Vita" (Street Boys) set the literary world aflame.

"Ragazzi di Vita" caused a terrible scandal when it first came out," says Enzo Siciliano, a writer and friend of Pasolini who has recently published "Campo dei Fiori," a book that evokes the spirit of Pasolini and the Rome literary circle that nurtured him. "He was twice intolerable for mainstream society: He was homosexual, and he was Communist. And he made no secret of either of his passions."

Named for the Rome piazza where Pasolini's body lay in state, "Campo dei Fiori" is an effort to comprehend what was lost with Pasolini's death. "Italian poetry has traditionally viewed social problems from above, and from a distance," says the 59-year-old Siciliano, who is also the author of a 1977 biography of Pasolini. "It was all seen through a lens that blurred the details and the contours. Pier Paolo took his vision from below, from within. From his physical contact with the boys from the hinterlands of Rome. He was like Caravaggio, who came to Rome, took his street boys and made them into Bacchus or musicians or card players in his paintings. Pier Paolo took his ragazzi di vita and transformed them into poetry. He gave them a human face. What died with Pier Paolo was the idea of poetry belonging to humanity, and not just to poets."

Pasolini's poetry, prose and criticism brought him both attention and notoriety, a fame that extended well beyond his immediate circle of friends in Rome. He was able to

convince Anna Magnani to play the lead role in his film "Mamma Roma." And even Maria Callas, who had ceased to sing but was still the uncontested diva of the stage, agreed to act in Pasolini's film version of "Medea." Callas was both alarmed by and attracted to Pasolini. A celebrated photograph of the soprano planting a passionate kiss on the lips of Pasolini as the two sat at the restaurant Da Nino near the Spanish Steps was printed in newspapers around the globe.

Poetically, Pasolini was a child of Giacomo Leopardi and Ugo Foscolo, but also of Verlaine and Rimbaud. His verses about boy prostitutes, about the purity of their bodies and the yearning in their sex, endowed a previously mute sector of society with an eloquent, disturbing voice. In "Ragazzi di Vita," in his volume of poetry "Ceneri di Gramsci" (The Ashes of Gramsci) and in films like "La ricotta," "Accattone" and "The Gospel According to Saint Matthew," he achieved a quality of expression that few artists approach. Yet in many ways, Pasolini became a prisoner of his own myth. In "Campo dei Fiori," Siciliano describes how at the end of every evening with his friends, Pasolini would leave to seek out the company of his boys. "There was Pier Paolo," he wrote, "heading down the street into his night." "There was a sense of melancholy," says Siciliano. "Each night he left the group. He was jolly about it, but it was a forced gaiety. It was as if he were playing a role which he couldn't get out of."

In the end, it was a role that cost him his life. Pasolini was killed at age 53 by one of his ragazzi di vita for a handful of lire. The site is not too far from Piazza Anco Marzio, where the sculptor Pietro Consagra's memorial monument was unveiled on Nov. 2, the 18th anniversary of Pasolini's death.

As one of the youngest acolytes of the Rome literary circle, Siciliano is also one of its last surviving members. "Campo dei Fiori" is also about his own education as a writer and his grief for the death of that era. He recalls his friendships with Pasolini, Moravia and Morante "as a time when it always seemed to be summer." And he still returns to the seashore at Sabaudia, to the beach where the group used to spend July and August.

Siciliano's own fiction and criticism are widely published, and equally widely acclaimed. He is the editor of the literary review *Nuovi Argomenti*, as Pasolini was before him. But he knows the seasons well enough not to propose himself as heir. It is no longer summer. Summer died with Pasolini.

"Life is terrible sometimes," he reflects, almost without sentiment, in a wash of Pasolinian fatalism. "It takes away many things, even the people who are most dear to us."

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.

A Few Factoids and Gorilla Dust

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "What on earth is a factoid?" demands Jane Duggan of Atlanta. "I have seen this word on CNN as a heading for a few lines of quasi-truthful information. I cannot locate it in my computer's spell-checker. Does a factoid resemble a fact as a delioid resembles a deli, or as a sesmoid (a bone in the wrist) resembles a sesam?"

Having established in that backhanded way his coinage, the novelist-turned-biographer defined the term: "that is, facts which have no existence before appearing in a magazine or newspaper, creations which [sic] are not so much lies as a product to manipulate emotion in the Silent Majority."

(I threw that gratuitous sic in there because Mailer went on with a gratuitous parenthetical sentence: "It is possible, for example, that Richard Nixon has spoken in nothing but factoids during his public life.") But not even the word's coinage has the final word on its meaning. Here's my judgment: *factoid*, which seems with us to stay, has three senses.

The first is accusatory: "misinformation purporting to be factual; or a phony statistic." The second is neutral: "seemingly though not necessarily factual"; the third is the CNN version: "a little-known bit of information; trivial but interesting data."

I would use it in its first sense, a phony or at least challengeable assertion masquerading as an indisputable fact. But there goes CNN Headline News, every day, pouncing away with the "factlet" sense. Who will prevail? Stay tuned.

The definition, from the Random House College Dictionary, is "a lie or half-truth, devised especially to gain publicity and accepted as a fact because of constant repetition in print, conversation, etc."

That's a far cry from "factlet," or a "little bit of arcaic," which is the CNN meaning. Which is correct?

The earliest use turned up by *Dialog*, a wide-ranging data base, is in this 1985 Los Angeles Times article by Paul Simon: "A few months ago, I read a whole story about barbequing in USA Today that was packed with what a friend of mine calls 'factoids.'"

Simon then gave this definition: "A factoid is something that is probably true, but even if it isn't, who cares?" That's halfway between the two definitions.

The pundit George Will used the word in its sense of being misleading: "One often-repeated statistic of suffering is that one in four college women is a victim of rape or attempted rape. One study that popularized that factoid has interesting flaws: 73 percent of the women categorized as rape victims did not themselves define their experiences as rape." To Will, a factoid is deceptive, not a whole truth — the dictionary definition.

An Orlando Sentinel feature writer, however, cites an "interesting factoid" as small but revealing, and a Washington Post columnist, Steve Tomoney, profiling a teacher, agrees: "She won't share one factoid, her age." They go with CNN in the sense of "factlet."

So what to do? The Greek suffix *-oid*, long used in mathematics and astronomy (*homoid*, *asteroid*), usually adds "similar but not the same" when applied to a noun; an *android*, as Mr. Spock's fans know, is very like a human being but is an automaton. On that analogy, the noun *factoid* would mean "like a fact, but not quite a fact."

Let's see what the word's coinage intended. Norman Mailer, writing a biography of Marilyn Monroe in 1973, derided the work of a previous biographer, who develops a book with facts embellished by factoids (to join the hungry ranks of those who coin a word): "Having established in that backhanded way his coinage, the novelist-turned-biographer defined the term: 'that is, facts which have no existence before appearing in a magazine or newspaper, creations which [sic] are not so much lies as a product to manipulate emotion in the Silent Majority.'"

(I threw that gratuitous sic in there because Mailer went on with a gratuitous parenthetical sentence: "It is possible, for example, that Richard Nixon has spoken in nothing but factoids during his public life.") But not even the word's coinage has the final word on its meaning. Here's my judgment: *factoid*, which seems with us to stay, has three senses.

The first is accusatory: "misinformation purporting to be factual; or a phony statistic." The second is neutral: "seemingly though not necessarily factual"; the third is the CNN version: "a little-known bit of information; trivial but interesting data."

I would use it in its first sense, a phony or at least challengeable assertion masquerading as an indisputable fact. But there goes CNN Headline News, every day, pouncing away with the "factlet" sense. Who will prevail? Stay tuned.

The definition, from the Random House College Dictionary, is "a lie or half-truth, devised especially to gain publicity and accepted as a fact because of constant repetition in print, conversation, etc."

That's a far cry from "factlet," or a "little bit of arcaic," which is the CNN meaning. Which is correct?

The earliest use turned up by *Dialog*, a wide-ranging data base, is in this 1985 Los Angeles Times article by Paul Simon: "A few months ago, I read a whole story about barbequing in USA Today that was packed with what a friend of mine calls 'factoids.'"

Simon then gave this definition: "A factoid is something that is probably true, but even if it isn't, who cares?" That's halfway between the two definitions.

The pundit George Will used the word in its sense of being misleading: "One often-repeated statistic of suffering is that one in four college women is a victim of rape or attempted rape. One study that popularized that factoid has interesting flaws: 73 percent of the women categorized as rape victims did not themselves define their experiences as rape." To Will, a factoid is deceptive, not a whole truth — the dictionary definition.

An Orlando Sentinel feature writer, however, cites an "interesting factoid" as small but revealing, and a Washington Post columnist, Steve Tomoney, profiling a teacher, agrees: "She won't share one factoid, her age." They go with CNN in the sense of "factlet."

So what to do? The Greek suffix *-oid*, long used in mathematics and astronomy (*homoid*, *asteroid*), usually adds "similar but not the same" when applied to a noun; an *android*, as Mr. Spock's fans know, is very like a human being but is an automaton. On that analogy, the noun *factoid* would mean "like a fact, but not quite a fact."

An Orlando Sentinel feature writer, however, cites an "interesting factoid" as small but revealing, and a Washington Post columnist, Steve Tomoney, profiling a teacher, agrees: "She won't share one factoid, her age." They go with CNN in the sense of "factlet."

So what to do? The Greek suffix *-oid*, long used in mathematics and astronomy (*homoid*, *asteroid*), usually adds "similar but not the same" when applied to a noun; an *android*, as Mr. Spock's fans know, is very like a human being but is an automaton. On that analogy, the noun *factoid* would mean "like a fact, but not quite a fact."

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including cities like Algiers, Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Belfast, Berlin, Bogota, Bucharest, Cairo, Copenhagen, Dallas, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Islamabad, Las Palmas, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Milan, Moscow, Munich, New York, Oslo, Paris, Rome, Sao Paulo, Stockholm, Tallinn, Toronto, Warsaw, Zurich.

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

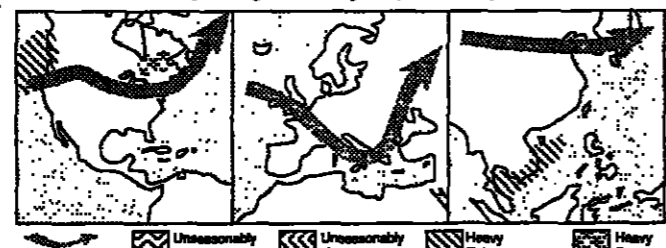


Table with weather forecasts for North America, Middle East, and Latin America, including cities like Albuquerque, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Phoenix, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Tampa, Washington, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Phoenix, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Tampa, Washington.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia and Africa, including cities like Bangkok, Beijing, Bombay, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Manila, Mexico City, New Delhi, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, Algiers, Cape Town, Casablanca, Harare, Lagos, Lima, Nairobi, New Delhi, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section including 'ACROSS' clues, 'DOWN' clues, and a 'Solution to Puzzle of Dec. 3' with a grid of letters.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, featuring the headline 'A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF THE TRIB' and a grid of daily content offerings such as 'Monday MONDAY SPORTS', 'Tuesday STYLE', 'Wednesday STAGE ENTERTAINMENT', 'Thursday HEALTH/SCIENCE', 'Friday LEISURE', 'Saturday-Sunday ART/ THE MONEY REPORT', 'POLITICS AND ECONOMICS', 'BUSINESS AND FINANCE', 'OPINION AND COMMENTARY', 'THE ARTS AND SCIENCE', 'FOOD AND FASHION', 'FILM AND THEATER', 'BOOKS AND TRAVEL', 'BRIDGE AND CHESS', 'THE NEW YORK TIMES CROSSWORD', 'A LIVELY ARRAY OF COMICS', 'PULITZER PRIZE WINNING FEATURE COLUMNISTS'. It concludes with 'Don't miss out. Make sure you get your copy of the IHT every day.' and the 'Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune' logo.

Handwritten Arabic text: 'سنة من الأمل' (A year of hope).